



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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FBIS-AFR-90-093

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Chad

Justice Minister on Fighting Libya-Backed Rebels

AB1205140490 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Hissein Habre, the Chadian head of state, has said, and I quote: The Chadian Army has defeated the Libya-backed rebels on the Chad-Sudan border and Libyan mercenaries have been captured. Hissein Habre, the Chadian leader, who was addressing militants of the National Union for Independence and Revolution, UNIR, the one Chadian party, yesterday said that the enemy fell into a trap laid by the Chadian National Armed Forces. Does this statement by President Hissein Habre mean that the conflict on the Chad-Sudan border is over? To this question, the Chadian justice minister replies that there is no [word indistinct] of peace between Chad and Libya. Here is what Abdel Kader Kamougue told Crepin Nganga:

[Begin Kamougue recording] This time, we are the victims of Libyan aggression which was launched not from the north, but from the east. We are not mistaken. Even if other people are mistaken, we the victims know who is attacking us. We want everybody to understand this because when we speak of an opponent such as Idriss Deby, we know how he left. He left because he wanted to attempt a coup with a small group of people. We cannot understand how he could be leading an army equipped with arms, new vehicles, new gear, and financial resources overnight. That is why we say it is an army built by Libya and placed at the disposal of these traitors to come and destabilize their country. [end recording]

Libya Threatens 'Retaliation' Over Truck Seizure

AB1305131090 Paris AFP in French 1109 GMT
13 May 90

[Excerpts] Paris, 13 May (AFP)—Libya has threatened Chad with retaliation if its trucks seized "in Sudan by the Chadian Army" are not sent back along with their passengers, it was learned here today from sources close to the Chadian Embassy. On Friday, 11 May, Tripoli accused the Chadian Armed Forces of "acts of piracy" when they "intercepted and captured, inside Sudan, 10 Libyan civilian trucks along with their passengers." [passage omitted]

Summoned to the Libyan Foreign Ministry, "the Chadian charge d'affaires was subjected to threats and was asked to secure the release of the Libyan trucks and passengers by his government, or else Chad could expect Libyan retaliation," according to sources. [passage omitted]

Radio Cites JANA on Libyan 'War Preparations'

AB1405094890 Ndjamenia Domestic Service in French
0530 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] The Tripoli Government has announced through JANA, its news agency, that Sudan and Libya have the right to declare war on Chad. This statement by Tripoli confirms the announcement of war preparations by Libya against our country through the enlistment of Libyans and foreigners. When he received delegates and heads of prefecture committees, the head of state announced the total rout of the mercenaries. Therefore, what vehicles and foodstuff is al-Qadhafi talking about? The Chadian National Armed Forces have captured and destroyed a convoy of the Islamic Legion. Why can't al-Qadhafi tell the international community about that?

Foreign Minister Departs for Talks in Tripoli

AB1305112890 Ndjamenia Domestic Service in French
0530 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Acheik Ibn Oumar leaves Ndjamenia today for Tripoli at the invitation of the Libyan Government. In the Libyan capital, Minister Acheik will take part in the fifth session of the Chad-Libya joint commission. Before leaving, the head of Chadian diplomacy met yesterday with foreign ambassadors posted in Chad. He briefed them on the recent political and military situation in the country.

Zaire

Prime Minister Comments on Student 'Turmoil'

AB1105125490 Dakar PANA in French 0813 GMT
11 May 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 May (AZAP/PANA)—Yesterday in Kinshasa, the prime minister of the Zairian provisional government, Lunda Bululu, recalled the measures taken on 9 May against students for incidents during which lawmakers were molested. Lunda Bululu was answering questions on current issues before the National Assembly and confirmed the determination of the state to put an end to the turmoil. He nonetheless pointed out that it was prompted by social problems.

During the hearing, the legislators tried to explain the reasons which led to the incidents. Besides a suspicion of corruption, they singled out manipulation of politicians, provocations of security forces, laxity in parental education, and poor role models by the older generations.

The prime minister pointed out that the student "beaten" to death on 8 May was in fact in a comatose state. He recalled the government's measures concerning the expulsion from school of those involved in the incident and the election of student representatives. He reiterated the government's determination "to ensure to the end the continuation of the academic year" so that the agitators and others are not put at the same level

when it comes to sanctions to be taken. He promised severe punishment for troublemakers in schools and elsewhere. "We remain open to dialogue," Mr Lunda said, explaining the decision to hold elections for student representatives. According to him, the situation prevailing in those circles reveals "a moral maturity of Zairian youth and society." Who would have believed, he exclaimed, that the children we gave birth to would treat their parents dishonorably in this country? This social crisis, he said, requires the attention of parents first, and then the government.

During this legislative session, lawmakers discussed the various direct and indirect causes which led to the turmoil that has prevailed in student circles for some time now. Trying to explain the suspicions of corruption and use of government cars for personal gain, a lawmaker used evidence to cite the modest conditions of lawmakers. "Violence must be condemned, whether it comes from students or security forces," lawmaker Nyionga said. In the same vein, Mrs. Isalu "protested on behalf of residents in Kinshasa" against "security forces which have been arresting people wearing ties." According to lawmakers, this climate is conducive to student violence, but is also sustained by politicians who turn the campuses into "experiments for democracy."

Punishment Measures 'Insufficient'

AB1205165690 Dakar PANA in French 1230 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 May (AZAP/PANA)—The Zairian Parliament, whose members were humiliated and molested on 7 May by a group of Kinshasa University students, is not satisfied with the measures adopted on 8 May by the government against students of the university and other institutions higher education, it was learned yesterday in Kinshasa.

Reporting on the measures taken by the Zairian Cabinet on 8 May at the end of its first session, the minister of information, culture and arts, Mr. Ngongo Kamanda, spokesman for the government, revealed a series of decisions regarding the university situation.

He announced the expulsion from the university and other institutions of higher education in the capital of all students who had committed acts of vandalism, the initiation of legal proceedings against these students, and the organization of general elections in all the institutions of higher education and scientific research, as well as the university's permission to choose new committees to represent the student communities.

These measures are considered insufficient in view of the gravity of the situation, especially the moral injury suffered by the people's commissioners. The assemblymen therefore call for a public debate, to be broadcast live on radio and television, during which the new prime minister, Lunda Bululu and his university, higher education, and scientific research minister will appear for sharp questioning. They said this debate should take

place this morning at the Palace of the Nation, the headquarters of the National Assembly.

Security Services To Have 'More Human Face'

EA1305132290 Mbuji-Mayi Zaire Domestic Service in French 1630 GMT 12 May 90

[Excerpt] Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday presided over the first weekly meeting of the transitional government. Giving a report to the press, state commissioner Ngongo Kamanoa stressed that the head of state had committed the transitional government to carry out without delay any (?measure) which falls within the sector of economic and social development. [Words indistinct] infrastructure, roads, equipment, and others.

On the arrests made (?following riots) in the capital, Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko recalled his determination to give to the security service a more human face than ever before. This would serve to halt the acts of revenge that were denounced by the people's commissioners [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Mobutu Reorganizes Departments of Presidency

AB1205200590 Dakar PANA in French 1115 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 May (AZAP/PANA)—Zairian President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday signed separate ordinances reorganizing the departments under the Presidency of the Republic and appointing individuals to head certain organs of the state.

The reorganization of the Presidency is part of the restructuring of state organs, as announced by the head of state in his 24 April message to the nation, in order to bring them in line with the country's new profile and the new status of the president of the Republic. In accordance with Ordinance 90-91 of 11 May, therefore, the Presidency of the Republic of Zaire is now comprised of three main departments: the Office of the President, the General Secretariat, and the Military House.

In effecting this restructuring, Marshal Mobutu renewed his trust in Professor Mokonda Bonza by appointing him chief of administrative staff at the Presidency, with the status of vice prime minister. The same trust was placed in Lawyer Phanzu Nianga, who remains assistant head of administrative staff, with ministerial rank.

Admiral Lomponda Wa Botende, who recently carried out ministerial functions, has been appointed to head the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic. He will be assisted by a deputy secretary general in the person of Mr. Bangila Mulonda. General Ilunga Shamanga was recently appointed to head the Military House of the head of state under the restructuring exercise.

On the same day, Marshal Mobutu appointed Professor Katanga Mukumadi Ya Mutumba as ambassador and head of missions at the Presidency of the Republic for

economic, financial, and monetary affairs, with ministerial rank. He was minister of finance in the previous Executive Council.

Other appointments include those of Botula Manyala and Kayokela Kasangula who will become director general and assistant director general, respectively, of the

Maize Research Center. Ordinances signed the same day appoint Mr. Masimango Diamabo as president-delegate general of the National Institute for Agronomic Study and Research and Dr. Ngandu Kabeya, former minister of social affairs, as medical adviser at the Office of the President of the Republic, with ministerial rank.

Ethiopia

Israel Reportedly Exchanging Arms for Falashas

PM1105104390 *Jedwah AL-MADINAH in Arabic*
7 May 90 pp 1-2

[Muhammed 'Ali al-Qulaybi report: "Ethiopian Airlines Has Started To Transfer Falashas to Israel"]

[Excerpt] Tunis. AL-MADINAH Bureau—In a statement to AL-MADINAH, Muhammed Ali Idris, Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) Executive Committee member and official in charge of foreign relations, has emphasized that the Ethiopian Army is currently using Israeli naval vessels and weapons in its successive attacks to recapture the port of Mits'iwa, which has been under the Eritrean fighters' control since February. He points out that the Zionist entity recently delivered 200 naval vessels and various weapons to Ethiopia. This is in addition to a number of Israeli advisers to train the Ethiopian Army.

The ELF Executive Committee member says the Israeli aid comes as a reward to the Mengistu Haile Mariam regime for recently evacuating all Falasha Jews to Israel. Two weeks ago Ethiopian Airlines, in cooperation with Israel's El Al, began to transfer Falashas.

Idris pointed out that the Falasha Jews are more dangerous than the Soviet Jews, because the Zionist entity is planning to train large groups of Falashas and then return them to Africa to spy, foment sedition, and serve Israeli ambitions.

Idris emphasized that the threat posed by Falasha Jews lies mainly in the difficulty of identifying them, because of their skin color, dialect, and African habits. [passage omitted]

Finance Ministry Reduces Taxes on Investments

EA1205121390 *Addis Ababa Domestic Service*
in Amharic 1700 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] The Ministry of Finance today announced a special decree that amends the existing trade profits tax. This is designed to be an incentive for participants in this sector and it also implements the recently issued special decree on investment. This special decree enables entrepreneurs in the trade sector to mobilize more capital and to be encouraged through the profits they may accrue to employ more citizens in order to alleviate unemployment. The special decree on the amendment on the current trade profits and dividend taxes has four points:

1. Annual income up to 300 birr is tax free.
2. Annual income up to 1,200 birr will now be taxed on a percentage basis, rather than at a flat rate. All those who used to fall within this tax section used to pay the same amount of tax, even though they might have different incomes. This has now been improved so that taxes are paid on an percentage basis according to income.

3. The top rate of income tax has been lowered from 89 percent to 59 percent; that is, the previous tax rate of 89 percent on incomes of more than 36,000 birr per annum has been lowered to 59 percent.

4. The tax rate on joint development or dividends from concessions has been lowered from 25 percent to 10 percent. The tax on dividends has been reduced by 60 percent. The special decree has reduced the 25 percent tax on dividends to 10 percent [figures as heard]. This move will encourage the participation of everyone in the creation of healthy competition to strengthen the trade sector of the economy, encourage productivity, and increase participation without any capital limits.

Kenya

President Moi Warns of 'Disgruntled Elements'

EA1205071390 *Nairobi Domestic Service in English*
1600 GMT 11 May 90

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today alerted Kenyans on the activities of some few disgruntled elements who are bent on destabilizing the government and causing chaos. President Moi said that those people were planning to dish [out] colossal sums of money to buy signatures of unsuspecting wananchi [citizens] and later present them to their foreign masters, alleging they represented those who wanted a multiparty system in the country. The president said that the same disgruntled elements were also planning to dish out money to trade unions to cause industrial unrest in the country. He added that the same people were planning to finance demonstrations to tarnish the good name of the government and the party.

President Moi was addressing the nation from Kamukunji Ground in Nairobi during a rally which was attended by thousands of wananchi from all walks of life.

He said the authorities were aware of those disgruntled elements planning to cause confusion, saying they were four Africans and two foreigners whom, he said, claimed to be rich enough and did not need any money. The president told all patriotic Kenyans to report to the authorities people whose behavior they suspect can compromise the security of the state.

The president told wananchi that they should be firm in guarding the country's sovereignty and that they should not allow themselves to be bribed by self-seekers. By a show of hands, wananchi assured President Moi of their unswerving loyalty to him, the government, and the ruling party, KANU [Kenya African National Union]. They also passed a resolution rejecting a multiparty political system.

The secretary general of the Central Organization of Trade Unions, COTU, Mr. Joseph Mugalla, who was present, rose and assured the president on behalf of the workers that they will not allow themselves to be misused by self-seekers.

The president observed that Kenya was a friend to all countries, but stressed that friendship must not be taken to mean that Kenyans took kindly to interference in their affairs. He noted that some friendly countries were even trying to blackmail Kenyans by threatening to withhold their assistance if Kenya did not adopt certain policies being advocated by them.

President Moi said that there was democracy in the country and that everyone was free to express his opinion. He, however, said that such freedom of expression must never be misused, noting that he was already aware that some few disgruntled people were buying press coverage in foreign press in a bid to tarnish the names of people who are loyal to the Kenya Government.

President Moi said that the preservation of public security and the welfare of wananchi were his principal object and he would never sway from his constitutional duty. He said he would not hesitate to take action against such people, noting that what mattered to him was the welfare of all Kenyans and not a small clique that was pursuing selfish ends. [passage omitted]

The president also urged Kenyans to enroll in large numbers as members of the ruling party, KANU, noting that it was only a strong party that would serve them well.

President Moi, however, urged churches to shun politics, saying that although the clergy was free to express its opinions, it must never compromise religious beliefs and practices.

The president also reminded civil servants that they had the duty to serve all Kenyans, adding that any public servant found practicing tribalism will be removed from the government. He further called on Nairobi members of parliament to work as a team and serve all wananchi, irrespective of their background.

President Moi directed the Nairobi provincial commissioner and chairman of the Nairobi City Commission to renovate Kamukunji Ground to restore it as a venue of political meetings in the city. He added that the party would start a children's league to make them active members of KANU. [passage omitted]

Assails Multiparty System Advocates

*EA1205073490 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili
1200 GMT 11 May 90*

[Live relay of President Daniel arap Moi speech at Kamukunji Ground, Nairobi; passages within quotation marks spoken in English]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] "We talk about dignity, dignity." As your leader "I don't carry Moi's name, I carry our dignity, Kenyan dignity." [applause] I have to speak the truth. All countries big and small "are equal"—Is that not the truth? Raise your arm up, the finger that burns our detractors. Show the sign of the Kenya African National Union [KANU]. All right, all those who want to witness this, let them do so.

Those BBC people who are spreading propaganda here and there, saying this and that report the truth, report what the citizens want. [passage omitted] The foreign press: When issues concerning their country are in the news, they portray a good image of their country. I will stand firm on Kenyan matters. I know their plans. They should not think that this government does not have the machinery to protect its citizens. "We have, we have... security of my people is very important and therefore I will do what I can." I said yesterday that they are planning to have their people come and carry out certain acts. Let us be on guard. They also plan to use the media, the American media and the British, and in other places to mislead all Nyayo [Footsteps philosophy] followers.

If you see Nyayo followers being discredited, you should know that these are the true Nyayo people, because how can they love a Nyayo follower? They can't, "so" if you read the papers you will see a Nyayo minister being discredited, other Nyayo leaders, and all those seen to be near Moi. You must know that they are the ones behind that destructive campaign. These are their intrigues. You know the facts.

They want to recruit people, a certain number of people, and take down their names so that they can send their names overseas and claim how many people want a multiparty system, or three parties. If you sign the list you are in trouble. You have finished yourself here. I have the names of some of them, I am keeping them. These names do not belong to small people, insignificant citizens, but the well-to-do who have written and said: We are not the "appraisers" of the Government of Kenya. They are four Africans and two whites, a total of six; they are saying: We don't want money, we have it. Do you hear that?

These people are black marketeers, all of them. They are the ones who want this government to collapse. I am telling you this so that you will not be surprised if it happens. I want KANU to be on the lookout. If someone gives you money to sign your name, arrest him. I am even telling schoolchildren to arrest them, take them to the police. I am giving you this advice. No one will come to help you here when things get out of hand. They are also intending to cause the people to demonstrate in order to cause unrest.

Respect one another. All Nairobi leaders should respect one another instead of squabbling. We have the head of the trade unions here [Joseph Mugalla, secretary general of the Central Organization of Trade Unions]. I want him to warn workers that they have stated they will come to bribe you. [sound of laughter:] If you are bribed, then remember that you have sold the rights of workers. Mr. Mugalla reported: I will never take a bribe. [sound of laughter] I want to tell Mugalla to protect the unity of the trade unions, and I hope they will sit together without quarrelling.

If there is anyone who wants to divide you, he should be isolated in the interests of peace. Guard against being

infiltrated and divided with the aim of causing strikes and industrial unrest. I thank you, and may God bless you.

Somalia

Rebels Reject Accusations Against Djibouti

EA1105132090 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 10 May 90

[Excerpts] [words indistinct] Radio Mogadishu, which serves that regime, reported yesterday [as heard] that its so called Ministry of Armed Forces said that the armed forces of the Republic of Djibouti had attacked [words indistinct] on the borders of Somalia at Lawyacado town, killed civilians, and inflicted losses in life and property.

The proverb says: The culprit blames others. [passage omitted] What could make the forces of Djibouti attack Somalia? Was it expected? Who did the Djibouti forces attack at Lawyacado? [words indistinct] Somali people and the international community know that the Somali National Movement controls Lawyacado and the sea coast of Somalia. [Words indistinct] it is his usual tactics.

Recently, he used to claim to have captured the coast at the Red Sea. This was stupid. Whatever he is claiming is baseless. He met utter defeat. He found it very difficult to say that the coast has been recaptured. He preferred to find the scapegoats. This was to be Djibouti. [passage omitted]

Listeners: We wish to clarify that the forces of Djibouti have never interfered in Somalia in the past or the present. It is unreasonable for the Djibouti forces to have killed people. Big Mouth [Siad's nickname] is known throughout the world as a murderer of innocent people. He is the cause of all problems. [passage omitted]. He should not blame others. He would have linked to find some company for his cannibalism [words indistinct].

Italian Minister Cites 'Impossible' Rebel Demand

AB1105092290 Paris AFP in English 0912 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Mogadishu, May 11 (AFP)—Italy's attempts to mediate between the government of President Mohamed Siad Barre and the country's rebel groups has run into problems, an Italian minister said here. Speaking at a press conference late Thursday, the Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Susanna Agnelli, who left for home Friday, said here efforts "are not progressing very rapidly," with the rebels demanding that President Siad Barre be excluded from talks.

She said that one of the main rebel groups, the Somali National Movement (SNM), wanted other opposition parties to participate in the dialogue, but that many opposition elements wanted the talks to be held "in the absence of President Siad Barre," adding that this seemed an impossible demand.

Commenting on political reforms and the institution of a multi-party system, Senator Agnelli said that a constitutional amendment would be put to referendum after it had been approved by the Council of Ministers and the parliament, but she said it would be difficult to hold such a referendum in a country at war.

On Italian aid to Somalia, she said future assistance would be discussed by the two sides after the new constitution was introduced providing for political pluralism and free and fair elections.

Mrs. Agnelli met during her three-day visit this week with President Siad Barre and Premier Mohamed Ali Samantar and discussed the military situation in the country.

The SNM, the main rebel group, operates in the north of the country. Other rebellions broke out last year in the south and the centre.

Concludes Visit, Departs

EA1205072090 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 11 May 90

[Excerpts] Susanna Agnelli, Italian deputy foreign minister for economic cooperation, left Mogadishu Airport today after telling journalists that she is very happy with her official visit to Somalia. She described the visit as meaningful. [passage omitted]

She also said that Italy will further strengthen development projects in progress in Somalia, and that new ones are planned. She expressed gratitude for the warm welcome her visit was accorded in Somalia. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

President Mwinyi Meets With Iran's Khatami

EA1005220290 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Dar es Salaam—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has hailed Iran's continued refusal of any form of cooperation with the Boer regime of South Africa until the latter dismantles all forms of apartheid. He said it was encouraging to note that the international community, including Iran, understood the hypocrisy of the Boers, particularly the regime's actions in freeing some political prisoners and in holding preliminary talks with a view to

That is what President Mwinyi said in a conversation with the Iranian minister of Islamic culture and guidance and information [title as heard] Dr. Muhammad Khatami who is visiting Tanzania. President Mwinyi told the Iranian minister that the changes taking place in South Africa were cosmetic and aimed to deceive and persuade peace-loving countries to relax their efforts to get apartheid abolished, solving the problem between the Boers and the African National Congress in South Africa.

Dar es Salaam University Closed; Students Depart

*EA1305140490 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1700 GMT 12 May 90*

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam—Dar es Salaam University leaders have arranged transport for the university students to return to their homes following the government's order to close the university today. The Ministry of Education's principal secretary, Comrade Wilfred

Mwambulambo, said that the order required all the students to vacate the university by 1800 this evening.

A statement released by Dar es Salaam University stated that the students would use the fares paid to them upon starting the academic year in October last year for their return to their homes. [passage omitted]

According to the principal secretary of the Ministry of Education, Comrade Wilfred Mwambulambo, nearly all the students were still at the university by 1800 this evening.

Treurnicht Questions De Klerk's European Tour*MB1205081590 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 12 May 90*

[Text] Conservative Party leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht has queried the reasons for President de Klerk's extended European tour. Speaking at a public meeting at Yellow Wood Park in Durban, Dr. Treurnicht said that with the visit, President de Klerk was placing the interests of other countries above those of South Africa just to win the support of those countries.

Treurnicht Insists on White 'Self-Determination'*MB1205175490 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 12 May 90*

[Text] Conservative Party [CP] leader Andries Treurnicht says his party insists on self-determination not only for whites but also for other population groups. Dr. Treurnicht was addressing a public meeting in Durban last night.

[Begin Treurnicht video recording in English] We are not willing to negotiate the existence of a white nation or its right to govern itself or its claim to its own land. We are not willing to negotiate that with the ANC [African National Congress], and we say the ANC has got no claim whatsoever to be coruler over the white nation, and we say the ANC has no claim on the land belonging to the white nation. [end recording]

Dr. Treurnicht also expressed his concern over white South African policemen who were leaving the force:

[Begin Treurnicht recording in English] We cannot afford to lose 20, 23, 25 policemen, white policemen a day, and that they are replaced by nonwhites. It is a most, most unfortunate and most dangerous situation which is developing in this country. We didn't [pauses] we want our own people in our own security forces. It's most important. [end recording]

Minister Criticizes Treurnicht Statements*MB1205225390 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 12 May 90*

[Excerpt] Both the minister of finance and the Labor Party have attacked the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, for criticizing the state president's European visit.

At a public meeting in Durban last night, Dr. Treurnicht questioned Mr. de Klerk's reasons for the visit, saying that the state president placed the interests of other countries over those of South Africa in an effort to gain their favor.

Mr. Barend Du Plessis, in his capacity as acting minister of foreign affairs, said Dr. Treurnicht's remarks were a reprehensive attempt to score party political points. He said the aim of Mr. de Klerk's visit was to improve South

Africa's position internationally and specifically with the European Community. [passage omitted]

PAC Says ANC Seeks Government 'Deal'*MB1105234390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1414 GMT 11 May 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, 11 May (SAPA)— The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] believed Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress were "actually negotiating a deal for themselves, to be incorporated, to see how they can come to terms with the government".

This was said by Mr. Benny Alexander of the PAC in a radio interview in Johannesburg on Friday [11 May].

"The ANC have discussed certain aspects of the system that they see as repugnant (with the government) while we (in the PAC) are thinking that the entire system should go," Mr. Alexander told Mr. John Berks of Radio 702.

The PAC wants to replace the present system with a "united socialist African democracy" as this would be the country's "most potent weapon against international imperialism," he said.

"Raw products are taken from Africa, produced abroad and then the African leaders have to go cap in hand to the very people who are enriching themselves from their wealth in order to borrow money which was taken from them in the first place, and then they often do not even get what they want.

"We are in such a terrible state in Africa with the debt crisis that we cannot even pay back the interest," Mr. Alexander.

On the redistribution of wealth issue, Mr. Alexander said: "Common ownership means that it is in the hands of the state on behalf of the common people."

He said the PAC did not advocate the removal of private ownership such as homes or motor cars.

"It (private ownership) must not be based on mass exploitation. We certainly would not go and nationalise a barbershop, taxis, boerewors (sausage) stands, fish and chips shops or so on. As long as your enterprise is not based on mass exploitation such as major industry... mines, banks. Your house and your car are your own achievements which you have earned through your own wages and the PAC would not be in favour of nationalising those."

The PAC enjoyed growing support: It had already opened 40 branches countrywide and was planning 120 more in the near future, Mr. Alexander concluded.

PAC Terms De Klerk 'Victor' in ANC Talks

*MB1305181990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1735 GMT 13 May 90*

[Text] Umtata, 13 May (SAPA)—President F.W. de Klerk was the real victor in the talks between the government and the African National Congress [ANC], according to Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] President Zeph Mothopeng.

Addressing more than 2,000 mourners on Sunday [13 May] at the funeral of top PAC official Synod Madlebe, Mr. Mothopeng said Mr. de Klerk had succeeded in breaking down South Africa's international isolation.

He had apparently also warded off the imposition of stronger sanctions under consideration by the American Congress.

Mr. Mothopeng said President de Klerk was now likely to obtain financial and investment assistance with which "to build a bigger army and police force."

Mr. M. Manqangwana, the PAC's Queenstown representative, told the mourners that the future of black people was being decided behind closed doors.

Zach de Beer on National Party-ANC Agreement

*MB1205095090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0802 GMT 12 May 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, 12 May (SAPA)—If and when the NP [National Party] and the ANC [African National Congress] finally reached agreement, they would find themselves standing where the DP [Democratic Party] had already stood, DP co-leader Dr. Zach de Beer said on Saturday.

He told a DP fundraising function that in the medium term the DP had to play the leading part in bringing together the parties on both sides of the colour line so that a successful single nation could be built.

In the short term its task was to complete the conversion of the Nats from apartheid to democracy.

"For while they have accepted so much of our policy, they continue to cling to the belief that groups—whatever that may mean—remain valid and important in building the Constitution.

"The Group Areas Act remains on the statute book. The Population Registration Act is still applied, and perhaps worst of all we are still seeing people being pushed around in forged removals.

"Apartheid is certainly sick, but not yet dead. We must wring its neck."

ANC Military Wing on Suspending Armed Struggle

*MB1305152890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1510 GMT 13 May 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, 13 May (SAPA)—The military wing of the ANC [African National Congress], Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation], is prepared to suspend the armed struggle to give negotiations a chance.

This was the message delivered by MK Commander Joe Modise in an interview with the Lenasia, Johannesburg-based community newsletter, THE INDICATOR.

Mr. Modise indicated a ceasefire might be initiated if the working group, comprising the ANC and the government, reach agreement on removing obstacles to further negotiations.

The working group is due to report back by May 21.

Mr. Modise, who was a member of the ANC delegation at the historic talks at Groote Schuur, warned that MK had the capacity to "create real trouble" but if there was a better alternative "we will opt for it."

He pointed out that apartheid was still in operation and this remained a major obstacle which would have to be overcome.

The ANC had always taken the view that the problems of South Africa were political and as such, should be resolved peacefully.

Mr. Modise said the ANC had only taken up arms when its efforts to talk to the white establishment failed.

"The reasons that led to the taking up of arms have not changed—they are still there," Mr. Modise said. "Fortunately, there has now been a positive response, hence the talks at Groote Schuur.

"The cause of the suffering and violence in our country was largely brought about by apartheid and if this question is resolved, there is no need for armed struggle which would then fall away.

"The greater part of the violence that we are seeing here has been state-sponsored, directed against the people to defend apartheid, to force apartheid on the people.

"So if that question is not resolved, there is no way in which the armed struggle can stop."

Asked if MK soldiers would accept a decision to call off the fighting if the negotiating process succeeded, Mr. Modise said he did not foresee any problem.

The question of negotiations had been thoroughly canvassed in extensive discussions in the camps and with the cadres doing administrative work in the ANC offices.

At each stage of the negotiations, the leadership would go back and explain every aspect. In this way, the rank and file would be kept solidly behind the movement.

Mr. Modise said MK did not have the means of communication available to the government with men scattered over the country.

"It is possible some of them may not get the instructions to act differently because there is an agreement and you may find the odd action here and there.

"But the soldiers of Umkhonto we Sizwe are basically disciplined and committed to the policies of the ANC and they respect its authority."

Police Detain 2 ANC Officials in Border Region

*MB1205102290 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 12 May 90*

[Text] Two ANC [African National Congress] officials in the border region have been detained. As Louise Flannagan reports, one of the men seems to have disappeared.

[Flannagan] The Border Interim Committee of the ANC and the UDF [United Democratic Front] met last night in King William's Town. After the meeting, the committee's treasurer, a Mr. (Fani), was detained at a roadblock and taken to the King William's Town Police Station. (Fani) was released some time later. (Fani) says that while he was at the police station he saw Glen Thomas, who is also on the ANC committee. Thomas told (Fani) that he had also been detained. Lawyers have since tried to find out where Thomas is, but were told by police that he was not being held. Police have been unable to comment yet.

Boraine Comments on ANC, Businessmen's Meeting

*MB1405071190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0634 GMT 14 May 90*

[Text] Cape Town, 14 May (SAPA)—The ANC [African National Congress] was "certainly not dogmatic" on the issue of nationalisation, Dr. Alex Boraine, convenor of an Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (IDASA) conference on economic justice in West Germany last week, said on his return on Sunday.

Dr. Boraine said businessmen, academics and ANC economists had been delegates to the conference at Lake Constance.

Among the businessmen were Mr. Michael Spicer of Anglo American, Dr. Ronnie Bethlehem of JCI, Mr. Chris Saunders of Hulett-Tonga, and Mr. Christo Nel of P.G. Wood and of the Consultative Business Movement.

"There was consensus among the businessmen, economists and the ANC that we are in this thing together," Dr. Boraine said.

"We have to find a way through which it is not going to destroy the economy, but will deal seriously with legitimate grievances."

Nationalisation, he said, was just one possible way for the ANC to give itself the ability, power and assets to

bring about speedy economic restructuring and thus address "the historic and justified grievances of the black majority".

Dr. Boraine said the ANC kept saying at the conference that the onus was on those who had economic power "to come up with better alternatives (to negotiations), to seriously address this economic restructuring".

It was clear the ANC was "extremely concerned" with the socio-economic position of its constituency, Dr. Boraine said.

African Economic Aid Discussed

*MB1405074790 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 11 May 90*

["Talking Point" from the "Africa South" program—introduced by Colin Houston]

[Text] The South African state president's tour of Europe has enjoyed a great start, with his visits to the French government of President Francois Mitterrand. The influential newspaper, LE MONDE, printed a glowing report of the meetings. As one South African embassy official told Steve Lange, our correspondent with the tour: It was so positive, it looked as if we had written it. Well, it is very clear that South Africa is emerging, at long last, from the dark tunnel of economic and social isolation to take its place in the community once again. Interestingly, you know, a large proportion of the population of South Africa had never known a time when relations were normal between South Africa and the rest of the world. But that is changing so fast now that many people are having to run to keep up with the changes. State President de Klerk's new South Africa is a whole new ball game, and it is very exciting.

But looking at our own continent, how will the countries of Africa benefit when trade with South Africa comes out into the open, and all countries can happily enjoy the technology and expertise that South Africa is so anxious to share with them?

So, for Talking Point this week, that was the question I put to the Afrique Institute analyst director, Dr. Eric Leistner, and senior researcher Dr. Simon Baynam. First, Dr. Leistner:

[Begin recording] [Leistner] First of all, one has of course to bear in mind that the western countries, and France in particular, are gradually withdrawing from Africa, because they have been frustrated with the efforts of their aid and investment, and other economic policies, and see more lucrative and more promising opportunities in eastern Europe. So they are glad to encourage South Africa to play a greater role in Africa in order to try and help, and to keep the continent afloat, and hopefully to help it develop. South Africa can play a role, in particular with technical aid—not so much with capital aid, because we need all the funds we can muster

for our own underdeveloped areas, and the underprivileged population groups. But there is a great deal of relevant technology which we can offer to Africa with regard to human and animal health, plant protection, with regard to keeping the transport systems in the region running. South Africa is already helping them with regard to railway and aircraft, and particularly urgent matters with regard to bus transport for the urban populations everywhere in the region, where repair services are badly needed in order to keep the buses going. Similarly, there are many opportunities for training people in various fields.

[Housten] It is no idle boast, from South Africa's point of view, that we are of Africa and we know how Africa operates, because there are—if they weren't so tragic, perhaps—so many almost funny situations where do-gooders and other people hoping to help Africa have done the most ridiculous things that have been of very little help to them, because they have been either too sophisticated or too complicated, or just did not work in the climatic conditions which South Africa, being here, knows all about.

[Leistner] Yes, I think one important factor has been that much of the European-American aid has in effect been a sort of export promotion, with the result that machinery and other equipment and schemes in agriculture have been sold to Africa which are really not appropriate to the needs of the situation found there. What is needed is indeed something more basic, something more in keeping with the ecological and human needs of the situation, and there of course South Africa has got ample experience. And with all development projects, it is extremely important to keep good account of the ecological and climatic and similar factors where South Africa has the expertise, because the conditions throughout the region are reasonably similar and are quite different from those prevailing in western Europe, or North America.

[Housten] Dr. Baynam is a senior researcher at the Africa Institute, and he agreed that many of the projects offered to Africa have, as Dr. Leistner points out, been quite wrong for Africa's needs.

[Baynam] What Africa needs throughout the continent are full-scale projects suitable for small urban development and rural development. And the fact is, though people might say South Africa is clutching straws on this, I think that just is not the case. I think it is totally correct that South Africa, and all the areas I mentioned earlier, does have [word indistinct] expertise, or expertise, rather, at a lower level; and I think it is going to be of mutual benefit to this country and the continent as a whole.

[Housten] I suppose the countries of Africa certainly have need of the money that is being poured in in terms of foreign aid. But probably much more what they need is to be able to organize their own technology and their own societies in such a way that they can develop their own industries and feed themselves without having

always to ask other countries to give them money, though other countries seem to be trying to buy economic stability in Africa.

[Baynam] Well, there are a number of points there. I think one of the key ones is this: that a lot of the so-called aid that comes from outside Africa has, in fact, had strings attached, and the aid that has not had strings attached has very often also resulted in massive debt for many African states. So again I come back to this point, that if South Africa is able to offer neighboring countries small-scale projects that are not going to cost a fortune, which will involve the local population in helping themselves to develop their country, then it can only auger well for the future of the continent as a whole.

[Housten] How do you see the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] countries benefiting directly from South African participation? One must say South Africa does not want to take over and run the thing like the visiting mother-in-law who runs the home. But as I say [words indistinct] participant, do you think there is a potential for South Africa in SADCC?

[Baynam] Well, very much so. There have already been noises—not just in the last few months, but also going back one or two years from within SADCC, from one or two countries—that South Africa is, or should be at least, a natural partner in the SADCC organization. During the 10 years or so of SADCC's existence, the organization has attempted to break certain natural trading links and transport links and so on with South Africa, and tried to set up alternative routes which have very often been much more expensive. If peace came to the region, if South Africa was included in the SADCC organization, the natural trading routes, some of which have been stopped, would be back into full flow. So, I think it would be of mutual benefit to the existing 10 SADCC countries, and if South Africa was the 11th, I think this would be very fortunate for all countries concerned.

[Housten] Obviously South Africa has a very powerful economy compared to those countries, but it does seem to be a great advantage in at least forming a southern African trading bloc to try to get into a European market after 1992.

[Baynam] Well, there are a number of points there as well which I think are very important. The term marginalization has been used with regard to Africa—that is, that Africa as a continent with 50 or so countries is going to become increasingly put on one side, increasingly marginalized in the world economy. As 1992 approaches in Europe, as the West European economies are integrated into the European system, economic system, Africa as a whole is going to find itself in more and more trouble, I think, in terms of the amount of aid coming. I do not think there will be a significant decrease in aid, but there will be some changes. And so again Africa itself, I think, will have to work together. In terms of South Africa's regional status, there are of course—I

have emphasized the benefits [word indistinct] the region so far—but there are problems. South Africa, as you mentioned, is the economic giant of not only the subcontinent, but the whole of black Africa, and this does cause problems. Zimbabwe, for example, is recently reported to be getting quite concerned that if the negotiations in South Africa come to a successful conclusion, then South Africa would be accepted back into the international community and so on, and then South Africa's position would become even more powerful vis a vis Zimbabwe. So there are problems, and the term giantism has been used in this regard. South Africa being the giant, under any government, is going to cause some problems with neighboring states.

[Housten] I suppose looking forward a few years, perhaps, when all of this is over and done with, and a new constitution is done, and all of this has been sorted out, it seems very likely that Zimbabwe could benefit in any case, and become part of the union, if you like?

[Baynam] Well, I believe that is the case. The problem of course at the moment—if we are moving just for a moment onto the Zimbabwe economy—is that they will have to make major moves to attract investment into their country, they are going to have to overcome their own problems, and their problems are mostly related to high unemployment, and the inability to produce competitive prices. If certainly one looks forward to the day, and I hope [words indistinct] when Pretoria and Harare have a full range of relations on the trade and diplomatic fronts. But for the moment there are problems, and I think Zimbabwe has genuine fears about South Africa being accepted back into the international community, as that would then push Zimbabwe somewhat into the corner. But it does not have to be like that. We referred earlier to the SADCC organization. There are many, many benefits that will come to all the countries in the region, if these countries pull together. And the countries of Africa will have to pull together. If one remembers the point I made earlier that Africa is becoming somewhat marginalized in the world economy.

[Housten] Do you think Zimbabwe's move toward socialism, and perhaps away from a free market system, could be to their disadvantage, certainly in terms of a united bloc, looking at the EC and also its participation in the much more dynamic SADCC?

[Baynam] Well, in the last year or so we have seen huge changes in the economic systems of the world. We have seen the east European states dumping an economic ideology that simply has not worked there; and if it has not worked in the relatively advanced countries in eastern Europe, and we have certainly seen it has not worked in Africa, it is clearly never going to work in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe's only real hope on the economic front is to abandon any sort of socialism and to move toward a free market economy; and in that way, it will benefit not only itself, but the other countries in southern Africa.

[Housten] I suppose in the final analysis, as President de Klerk moves around the nine or 10 countries he is going to be visiting on this tour, and if it has this kind of reception, Africa benefits all down the line, doesn't it?

[Baynam] I think it certainly does, and this also of course brings into sharp focus the debate between the government and the ANC and other parties, on the economic future, the economic system that South Africa is going to adopt, and I think there is going to be a lot of pressure on the ANC and other bodies within South Africa who are advocating nationalization or more public ownership. There is going to be a lot of pressure from Europe to abandon these sorts of policies, because they do not work. They failed, as I mentioned earlier, in Africa and in the advanced countries of eastern Europe, and they are clearly not going to work here. This does not mean, of course, that the issue of the transfer of wealth and so on must not be high on the agenda. It will be. It is no good industrialists and the economists of this country, even people like myself, just saying to various parties that they have got to abandon nationalization. The needs of all South African people are going to have to be addressed, and it is going to need, require, a very sophisticated and advanced type of talks at the negotiations to address this issue.

[Housten] I suppose it may be a bit inelegant, but there must be many more ways of skinning the cat than going for nationalization—as President de Klerk himself has pointed out, that there are other ways of doing it—and productivity and free enterprise must be the way to go.

[Baynam] Well, this is what I have been arguing. I think, you know, what we need to get away from in South Africa is the them and us syndrome I can see right across the board in the political field and economic field, in the labor relations field. All South Africans have got to pull together if this country is really going to capitalize and reach its maximum economic potential.

Viljoen, Parliamentarians Debate New Constitution

*MB1205220690 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 11 May 90*

[Text] The government is striving to cater to minorities in a new constitution and it assures people that the values and aspirations of minorities will not be set aside through majority rule.

Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, minister of constitutional development, said in his budget debate that aside from individual rights, the constitution would also protect group rights such as language, culture, and religion. Dr. Viljoen also furnished a list that included specific rights which the government felt should be protected through specific negotiations for a group or groups.

This list includes the following points: A simple majority vote should not throw the country into a one-party state or dictatorship; that a human rights charter should not be rejected; regular elections; a free-market system; that a communist dictatorship should not be enforced;

freedom to live in a chosen community; that own schools with equal government support can be established; that property rights including land will be honored; and that there will not be arbitrary expropriation or expropriation without proper compensation.

Dr. Viljoen said that the government also wants provision to be made for a safe environment; an independent judiciary tribunal; no unfair taxation systems to be implemented which would place the economic system at a disadvantage; and that minorities will have representation in government organizations. Wynand Dreyer from the political editorial staff covers the budget debate which ended today:

[Begin recording] [Dreyer] Like the discussion of the first two days, the last day of the debate was devoted to points such as group rights, the protection of minorities, and the process of negotiations. The first speaker today was Dr. Andries Treurnicht, leader of the official opposition party, the Conservative Party [CP]. He accused the government of not supporting the mandate that it advocated during the elections. Dr. Treurnicht said that it is unacceptable to acknowledge the ANC [African National Congress] as partners for negotiations.

[Treurnicht] We have noted that these were preliminary discussions, but preliminary discussions are geared towards getting the ANC to the negotiating table, to become a negotiator on the future of the white community and all other communities, to make them an assistant government, an assistant decisionmaker on the question of land that belongs to whites and other communities. We find this absolutely unacceptable.

[Dreyer] On the question of land rights, Dr. Treurnicht explained the CP's stand and referred to the Verwoerdian approach:

[Treurnicht] The Verwoerdian approach was, among others, that there would be separate independent states for the different races. Second, we know that Dr. Verwoerd did not define the political and constitutional progress of the coloreds; that we know. Third, we know that Dr. Verwoerd said rather a smaller South Africa of whites, ruled by whites, than a large South Africa governed by a black majority. I tell you now that this is where the CP stands.

[Dreyer] Democratic Party coleader Mr. Wynand Malan said that the National Party [NP] should be independent of the government in the negotiating process:

[Wynand Malan] Sir, I want to call upon the government to release the NP in the shortest possible period to become a part of the negotiating process. In other words, the NP should present a negotiating team in this process of negotiations.

The government wants to be a facilitator and a mediator at the same time. I think the minister permitted this. Sir, it also creates problems if the honorable minister on the

one hand wants to participate on behalf of the government and on the other hand on behalf of the NP as both facilitator and negotiator.

[Dreyer] The Labor Party [LP] also referred to the negotiations process. Mr. Abe Williams said that the LP will also have to take risks:

[Williams] The LP of South Africa also has its challenges in the negotiations process which have to be addressed. But, sir, I assure you that in 1983 the Eshowe resolution was our Rubicon. And sir, I want to say that the Groote Schuur talks of 1990 were the ANC's Rubicon.

[Dreyer] Mr. Baldeo Dookie, minister of health and welfare in the House of Delegates, said a new constitution must accommodate everyone:

[Dookie, in English] There must be a constitution, sir, which will keep the business people in South Africa and to bring in foreign investors to strengthen the economy so that our constitutional model will and can survive in a nonracial society and wealth is generated.

[Dreyer] Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, the minister of constitutional development, said at the end of the debate that the NP was aware of conflicting constitutional models but that his proposals offered a workable solution.

[Viljoen] Sir, we are convinced that what we plan to produce will form the nucleus of a new constitution in South Africa for South Africa. And sir, we accept that the actual formation of groups and the mechanisms on which formal decisions are made in the constitutional structures still have to be decided on and finalized. This explanation is a clear indication that when it concerns the protection of minority rights this is not based on minority competence but rather on fundamental constitutional interests, especially the minority group to which we belong. [end recording]

Environment Minister Opens Parliamentary Debate

MB0905043790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1439 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Parliament, 8 May (SAPA)—South Africa had stepped on the road irreversibly of political, social and economic reform which would be of no avail if attitudes toward the country's natural environment were not also reformed, the minister of environment and water affairs, Mr. Gert Kotze, said on Tuesday.

Opening the debate on his vote, he said the government was greatly concerned about the welfare of the environment.

It had therefore long ago started to ensure that the environment was conserved and properly managed.

Environmental education programmes would be continued on an on-going basis.

South Africa also played an important role in many international forums.

The deputy minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, Mr. Abe Williams, said South Africa would not succeed with its environmental actions unless the total population was involved.

He was concerned that too much emphasis was being put on the developed sections of the community.

Mr. Williams said the ordinary man was being pushed out of the fishing industry, with the only happy elements at present being the big companies.

The fishing community was in dire need of upliftment.

Segments such as crayfishermen could also play a role in promoting tourism.

Mr. C.B. Schoeman (CP, Nigel) said monitoring of pollution, especially of rivers, was not receiving enough attention.

St. Lucia in Natal should not be allowed to be damaged for the sake of short-term gain.

Vlok Warns Against 'Vigilante Activities'

MB1105203990 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok has cautioned the right wing against arousing feelings which could lead to violent confrontation. Addressing the Pretoria Press Club this afternoon, Mr. Vlok spoke out strongly against so-called vigilante activities and said that the police are in control of the security situation in the country.

[Begin Vlok video recording] We are concerned that people will arouse feelings to such a degree that it could lead to an explosion, that it could lead to direct confrontation, which could lead to violence. We want to prevent that violence. That is why I spoke to people yesterday who are living in fear. There are blacks who are worried and living in fear.

On the other hand, one must understand the position of whites who say they are also living in fear of what might happen to them. We try to reassure them.

In the case of Welkom in particular, we are trying to reassure the people by having a stronger police presence. We are trying to do the same nationwide. We will also employ other methods to give people peace of mind. Naturally, that applies for black areas, too.

We condemn any vigilante activity. We do not approve of it. But, we must maintain a balance. There is nothing preventing anyone from protecting himself, from defending himself. But organizing people in groups who patrol the streets and form commandos, well, that is going too far. We have structures within which such people can carry out their activities; they can join the police reserves and offer their services there. We will give them the necessary police training.

But I have the feeling that the people doing these things do not want to come under the discipline of a proper police force. This is not unusual in South Africa.

On the left we also have such activities. They have street (?commandos), street committees, and also civic associations, all of whom are trying to take over the functions of the existing structures.

In other words, this is not a problem which only exists on the right—it is also a problem found on the left. We will simply have to deal with the problem. [end recording]

Naval Task Force Departs for Far East 11 May

MB1205102790 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1545 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Durban Harbor was abuzz this morning as the navy bade farewell to a task force headed for the Far East. In a combined sea-going exercise and courtesy call, three vessels are headed for the Republic of China.

While last minute preparations were underway, family and friends remained gathered on the quayside to wish them well. For many of the 400-strong crew of the vessels—two strike craft, SAS Jan Smuts, and (Hendrik Mentz), and the logistic supply ship, SAS Drakensberg—it was a day that they had been looking forward to for a long time. With streamers and balloons flying, and hooters sounding, it was heave ho as the ropes were finally cast off. Two tugs spraying plumes of water accompanied the small fleet as it made its way to the harbor mouth.

As the three vessels left the harbor in formation, members of the task group lining the decks were saluted by the chief of the South African navy, Vice Admiral Dries Schutter. The men in turn spontaneously cheered as they waved goodbye to Durban for six weeks.

The task group's goodwill visit to China follows an invitation by the Republic's navy which visited South African last year.

Transvaal Hospital Workers Return to Work

MB1105183890 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Workers at all hospitals in the Transvaal are back at work. Most hospitals were back to normal this morning after an agreement was signed between the Transvaal Provincial Administration [TPA] and the National Education, Health, and Allied Workers Union. But some workers at the H.F. Verwoerd and Kalafong Hospitals in Pretoria and the Paardekraal Leratong Hospital in Krugersdorp continued to stay away this morning.

A TPA spokesman said all the hospitals were back on a normal schedule at 1400 this afternoon.

Police Issue Unrest Report for 12 May

MB1305063990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0637 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Pretoria, 13 May (SAPA)—(Here is the official unrest report issued by the SA Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria)

Minor incidents of unrest occurred in the 24 hours ending at midnight Saturday:

At Simozomini near Richmond, Natal, 18-year-old youth died in faction fights. No arrests have been made.

The offices of the railway station at Katlehong were extensively damaged when it was set alight. No arrests have been made.

Also at Katlehong, a black policeman, a Sgt. Malekoane, was wounded in the left leg when he was shot by an unknown assailant. The motive for the shooting is unknown and no arrest has yet been made. Sgt. Malekoane was off-duty at the time. A charge of attempted murder is being investigated.

Katlehong municipal offices were also extensively damaged in an arson attack. Three vehicles were gutted by fire and an attempt was made to burn three offices.

Sgt. J.M. Mihadi of the municipal police at Ikageng fired shots with his service pistol when he was attacked with pangas while on his way to report for duty. No one was injured and no arrests were made. A charge of attempted murder is being investigated.

13 May Unrest Report

MB1405080490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0756 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Pretoria, 14 May (SAPA)—SA [South African] Police liaison has issued the following report of unrest-related incidents throughout the country during the last 24 hours:

At KwaMashu (Durban) a black man was shot dead by an unidentified gunman.

At Volsoorus (East Rand) a shop was stoned by a mob and badly damaged. Two men were arrested. In another incident in the area, a shop was badly damaged in a stoning incident.

At Mannenberg (Cape Town) a private vehicle was badly damaged when it was stoned by a large mob of coloured people. Tearsmoke was used to disperse the mob.

At Valspan (Jan Kempdorp) a large mob gathered illegally. When police warned the mob to disperse, stones were thrown at them. A policeman was injured when he was struck by a stone. Tearsmoke was used to disperse the mob.

At Humansdorp (Eastern Cape) a large group of black men proceeded to a CPA [Cape Provincial Administration] compound and set fire to a dozen corrugated iron

huts—extensive damage was caused. Tearsmoke was used to disperse the group. No injuries were reported.

At Uitenhage, a group of white men gathered outside the central hotel and refused to disperse. Police arrested 12 men.

At Chesterville (Durban) three incidents were reported in which shots were fired at the police. Police retaliated with tearsmoke and pistol fire. No casualties were reported.

At Newlands-East (Durban) a large mob gathered. Somebody in the crowd fired a shot and a black man was wounded in the head.

At Hambanati (Tongaat) a large group gathered and fighting erupted between two opposing groups. Firearms, knives and knobkerries were used. One man died as a result of bullet and stab wounds. Eleven men and two youths were wounded (stab wounds). Tearsmoke was used to disperse the groups. Extensive damage was caused to property.

At Imbali (Pietermaritzburg) a group of blacks attacked a private dwelling. A number of shotgun rounds were fired at the house and a 21-year-old man was fatally wounded. A second man was wounded in the leg. Police arrested a youth and seized a shotgun and ammunition. The house was damaged in the attack.

At Soshanguve (near Pretoria) a bus was set alight and badly damaged.

At Katlehong (East Rand) a protest march was held. Tearsmoke was used to disperse the group. A mob of youths threw petrol-bombs at the mayor's house, damaging it. A municipal policeman who was guarding the house dispersed the attackers with a round of shotgun fire. No injuries were reported. Smaller groups formed and on a number of occasions, tearsmoke was used to disperse the groups.

At Emdeni (Soweto) a mob of youths threw stones at a councillor's motor vehicle. The councillor fired birdshot to disperse the mob. No injuries were reported. Police arrested two men and a youth.

At Khutsong (Oberholzer) a man sustained burns when arsonists set fire to a house. The dwelling was badly damaged.

11 May Press Review on Current Issues, Problems

MB1105130690

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Call for ANC, SACP To Declare Membership—"The ANC [African National Congress] is poised to launch a major recruitment drive, its initial target 2 million card-carrying members," remarks Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 May in a page 8 editorial. The South African Communist Party (SACP) "should open

up too." "The time for communists to declare themselves has arrived. It is consistent with the doctrines of perestroika and glasnost, to which the SACP has declared its loyalty." Also, "people, including some whites, who are considering the option of supporting the ANC because of its nonracial commitment have the right to know which of its leaders are SACP members and the strength of the SACP in the ANC- SACP axis." THE STAR also believes the same argument applies to the National Party and the secret Broederbond (Afrikaner brotherhood). "The claim that the Afrikaner Broederbond is a 'cultural organisation' is fatuous." "Voters are entitled to know where the National Party ends and where the Broederbond begins, and to what extent the two overlap."

BUSINESS DAY

Maltreatment in ANC Detention Camps—"Returned exile Albie Sachs confessed this week that the conditions he saw in an ANC detention camp had reduced him to tears," observes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 11 May in a page 10 editorial. "Sachs, SACP member and part of the ANC high command, did not say what he did, then or later, to stop the maltreatment, or indeed the detention, of ANC dissidents whose plight made him weep. Perhaps he reported to the ANC executive; he was, at some point, ordered by ANC leader Oliver Tambo to draft regulations forbidding the torture of dissidents. Plainly, the ANC leaders knew what was going on." The "torture was also admitted by ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela." So "when the ANC executive admits not only that it knew what was happening in its detention camps, but that ill-treatment continued, it is not enough to draft regulations or to express regret, or even to weep. Unmitigated responsibility for these things lies somewhere."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

'Too Early' for Talks Elation—Steven Friedman refers in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 14 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 11-17 May to the "'nice chaps' theory of politics," saying that "according to this theory, the fact that two dozen people got on for three days at Groote Schuur means that we are irreversibly on the way to the end of a conflict which has lasted decades. Alas, politics—and conflict—are a little more complicated than that. In modern politics, leaders represent masses of people who don't necessarily fall to liking each other because their leaders do—particularly when they have spent decades not liking each other." However, Friedman says this does not mean the Groote Schuur meeting was "unimportant." "Some important compromises may have been made which will clear key obstacles to negotiation." However, "a few days after Groote Schuur, it is far too early for elation—or for despair if the road ahead is bumpier than the 'nice chaps' theory would have us believe."

NEW NATION

Blacks To Respond to White Right-Wing Violence—Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 11-17 May in its page 6 editorial states: "Now that the rightwing is being marginalised politically, it has taken to the streets and is intent on creating a climate of mindless violence and confusion in an effort to reverse the gains thus far won by the people." "We cannot under-estimate the violence that these vigilantes can visit on our people. Yet the rightwing, too, must know that its sabre-rattling cannot go on for too long because the people will surely respond. We have waited patiently for the government to act in a responsible way in curbing the violence of the right—to no avail. On the contrary, there seems to be indications of active collusion between the rightists and elements within the police and the army."

12 May Press Review on Current Issues, Problems

MB1205104290

[Editorial Report]

SATURDAY STAR

Optimism Not Justified—"Over the past few days, many experts have been telling us that prospects for a settlement in this country look good. I'm not quite sure that all the optimism is justified," declares Joe Latakomo in his "Write On!" column on page 8 of the Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English. "The new decade arrived with renewed hope. No more the old-style apartheid." "The bubble of euphoria soon burst. The CP [Conservative Party] was making great strides in its membership drive. White vigilante groups were forming all over the platteland." "The Natal violence continues. And all the while, we are told that this is to be expected in a period of transition. Of course, I do not expect the Government to legislate for people to love me." "I do expect, however, for the Government to legislate against people beating me up, killing me." "But when the blacks, in retaliation, hit back, can there be much hope for peace in our time?"

Caution on Increased Tourism—"With President de Klerk's image-building expedition showing gratifying results in Europe and a more hopeful atmosphere pervading South Africa's international relationship generally, comes more good news—tinged with caution," warns the SATURDAY STAR on 12 May in a page 8 editorial. "The tourism industry could, in fact, explode—and that would be a pity at this stage because we are simply not ready." In addition, the tourist industry should "not forget the South Africans who cannot compete with the dollar, mark and pound, but who have a need and a right to enjoy their own country."

THE CITIZEN

Reforms Deserve Recognition, Not Sanctions—A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 10 May declares of RSA President F.W. de Klerk's European tour that "there is no doubt that it is all due to Mr de Klerk's

bold reforms. Suddenly, a South African leader is no longer shunned, no longer a pariah." "Foreign governments are abandoning their hostility and are prepared to accept that the reforms Mr de Klerk is introducing are not cosmetic, as critics falsely used to say of his predecessor's changes, but are far-reaching and irreversible." "Unfortunately, there have been few tangible rewards so far in terms of the easing of sanctions. Mr de Klerk needs to be able to show his countrymen that his reforms pay dividends overseas. Not that what he is doing is intended specifically to encourage overseas countries to ease or lift sanctions; he acts because he believes that what he is doing is essential if South Africa is to find a peaceful solution to its problems. Nevertheless, the time has come to stop punishing South Africa and to give Mr de Klerk encouragement to continue the reform process to its final conclusion—a new South Africa."

Heed Buthelezi Warning on 'Broader-Based' Accord—
"We are well aware of the White backlash against the reform policy of the State President, Mr F.W. de Klerk," notes a page 6 editorial in THE CITIZEN on 10 May. "A great deal of this is hot air, but we have no doubt that White extremists are capable of causing the country a great deal of grief if they do turn to violence." "As we have said often enough, the way to avoid this is to reach a settlement that takes into account the interests of all sections of the population, including the Whites. While we concern ourselves about the White backlash, we tend to forget that there could be a Black backlash, too. The presumption is that the African National Congress [ANC] is the main and only Black force that matters. Unfortunately, the government has placed all the emphasis on recent weeks on bringing the ANC into a pre-negotiation phase", even though it is "not the only black organisation that matters." Inkatha President Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi welcomed the RSA-ANC Cape Town accord, but stressed "it was of critical importance that this was translated into a broader-based accord between Black and White". "It is a warning that the government—and the ANC—should heed. For unless the negotiations draw in all interested groups, Black as well as White, any settlement will fail. And all hell will break loose."

ANC Cannot Prevent Thaw in Worldwide Relations—
Observing that President de Klerk and ANC Deputy President Mandela are touring Europe and Africa respectively, a page 6 editorial of the 11 May THE CITIZEN states that "there has been a tendency to put the two on a par—the State President and a State-President-in-waiting. It is far-fetched. Mr de Klerk is the man who holds power; Mr Mandela is the deputy president of an organisation that has sought and failed to overthrow that power. The ANC, in fact, has to change from being a 'liberation' force to being a political organisation. It has to abandon the 'armed struggle' and seek to establish itself in a peaceful role." "Certainly it will be a betrayal of the spirit of the Groote Schuur accord if it does not do so." "Mr Mandela can gain nothing from his trip that he hasn't been assured of already; Mr de Klerk, on the other hand, has much to gain." "Without pleading

for an easing of, or end to, sanctions, he can leave behind the conviction that South Africa should no longer be punished." "The ANC's hard line on maintaining the 'armed struggle' and on nationalisation have changed its image" abroad to the point that it "is losing sympathy and support," as evidenced by European moves to end sanctions and form ties with the RSA Government. "The ANC is unable now to influence overseas governments against South Africa, with the result that these governments no longer want to punish South Africa or to prescribe to it, and will end sanctions sooner than the ANC wishes." "South Africa is coming in from the cold, and nothing the ANC says or does can stop this."

SOWETAN

Mandela Deserves Rest—The Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 11 May writes in a page 6 editorial: "We are rather impressed by the amount of work Dr Nelson Mandela is doing with his ongoing travels. At the same time, a man of his age should be given some respite to recharge himself. The responsibilities on his shoulders are enormous. Whatever the ANC, Dr Mandela and those involved in shaping this country's future do, will affect the entire African continent."

BUSINESS DAY

As they start separate international tours, President de Klerk and ANC leader Mandela "are on converging paths which will help establish international certainty that South Africa has embarked on an irreversible process of constitutional change," writes the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 10 May in a page 6 editorial. "The objective is the peaceful negotiation of a new constitution under which black South Africans will vote for a government they will inevitably dominate." Once international leaders "are convinced that this is the likely outcome of the hard bargaining now in prospect, international perceptions of this country will shift markedly. That process has already begun with the lifting of some sanctions and the opening of doors in the West and in a changing Eastern Europe. De Klerk's objective of "complete return to international acceptability" "may have to await the outcome of negotiations which will take years not months, but his meetings with a wide range of leaders will help the spreading conviction that he means exactly what he says about negotiating the end of white rule. The essence is credibility, which President de Klerk already has in good measure." Mandela's African tour "can only bolster the perception the ANC and government differ on some crucial details, but not in their belief that a negotiated settlement is possible." "Economic confidence, both in the local private sector and among foreign investors, is an important adjunct to the political credibility of the negotiating process the two leaders are establishing on their travels." "The country's future is in the hands of two VIP travellers."

CAPE TIMES

Cape Administrator's Funding Move 'Watershed Moment'—"For 42 years South Africans have paid

through the nose for apartheid," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 9 May. "Taxpayers's money, of course, financed this racist indulgence. Taxpayers of colour actually contributed in no small measure towards the subsidisation of discrimination against themselves. Now for the first time in the National Party's history, one of its leading figures has called a halt on any spending which perpetuates racial discrimination. The Administrator of the Cape, Mr Kobus Meiring, announced that henceforth his administration would only finance those facilities which served all population groups. Even in a period of dramatic political change, it is a watershed moment."

TIMES OF NAMIBIA

Opposition DTA Talks 'Positive, Significant'—"The news that the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] as the Official Opposition is progressing in their initiative to start with consultative talks with the Government is a positive and significant development that needs to be encouraged," stresses a page 2 editorial in Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English on 8 May. "It is likewise commendable that President Sam Nujoma and the Ministers of the various ministries declared themselves ready to cooperate with the DTA in discussing the pressing issues." "The Government should seriously consider making use of the expertise of the Opposition to overcome the most urgent problems. Solutions that are offered by the Opposition should be considered urgently in the spirit that all citizens are genuinely considered about the way things are moving at present. Things can very easily go wrong in the North where civilians are openly walking around with illegal weapons threatening the lives of other people." "These are urgent matters that the Opposition should press forward in their consultations with the Government. We cannot always wait for a National Assembly which appears not to be functioning."

14 May Press Review on Current Issues, Problems

MB1405123790

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

RSA Makes Isolation 'U-Turn'—Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 13 May in a page 16 editorial refers to State President F.W. de Klerk's "audacious programme to lead South Africa out of the cul de sac into which it had been heading for 41 years." Though South Africa has yet to "emerge fully from that dead-end," the "U-turn has been made." "The Government is energetically engaged in drawing a road map out of there by means of negotiation with representative South Africans who have hitherto been banned or imprisoned. Apartheid is moribund, if not yet entirely dead. What is more, the great local issues are being addressed with total candour and Mr. De Klerk's sincerity has been recognised."

SUNDAY STAR

RSA Gains European 'Respect'—A "sure sign" that South Africa is moving back into acceptability by its European friends and "regaining their respect" has been "the absence of real political tension," declares the page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 13 May. "Few will deny that, in the South African context at least, Mr. de Klerk has taken strides away from the dogmatic racial policies which earned us the label of polecat of the world, and plunged us into a diplomatic mire with almost the rest of the world." "Such has been the accelerated pace of reform" in South Africa that "sources close to the European Community are hinting that some sanctions and boycotts may soon be lifted." What De Klerk has done so far "cannot be faulted," but he "still has many soaring peaks to scale before we can be accepted back as equals among the free and democratic nations of the world."

THE STAR

'Doubts' About Dismantling Apartheid—Constitutional settlement "must begin soon," warns Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 14 May in a page 10 editorial. "Mr. de Klerk proclaims to the world the irreversible dismantling of apartheid, but his government's commitment to protection of minorities still leaves doubts in the minds of opponents." THE STAR adds that "just as the Government needs to say how it intends to provide acceptable constitutional protection for minorities, so the ANC [African National Congress] needs to spell out how it is going to remove the fears of minorities without constitutional provision. The challenge to produce constructive proposals that have a change of being negotiated extends to all parties that can expect to sit down at the table when negotiations begin. And that could be within months, if Mr. de Klerk is correct in what he is telling Europe's leaders."

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk Responsible for 'New Mood'—"President de Klerk has single-handedly been responsible for the new mood in this country and the international reappraisal of its moral worthiness," says Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 14 May in a page 6 editorial. "He has been ably supported by a Cabinet, some of whose members may have had their reservations, but the drive has been his and the warmth and friendliness he has exuded have proved infectious." "If anything goes wrong, and the mood swings back again then, in the words of one of his less adventurous predecessors, the consequences may be too ghastly to contemplate."

Criticism of Mandela Praise for Cuban Human Rights—A second editorial on the same page remarks that it may have been "enthusiasm for Cuban support" that moved ANC leader Nelson Mandela to "excessive praise of Fidel Castro's Marxist island." But "Mandela, like other South African leaders moving towards constitutional negotiations, must be mindful of the effect of his words

on those who will have to live under the new constitution. Nobody will begrudge Mandela his expressions of gratitude for past assistance. But when he praises Cuba as a poor country which nevertheless stands head and shoulders above the rest in its love for human rights and liberty, he sends a shiver down the spine of those who know the Cuban record." Mandela should "be careful not to give the impression that he wishes to replicate in the new South Africa the Cuban attitude to human rights and liberty."

SOWETAN

AWB Creates Atmosphere 'Conducive to Racial War'—Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) members "enjoy political rights that ANC members did not and are still not enjoying," says Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 14 May in its page 6 editorial. "They can use the ballot box to vote out any Government that does not represent their interests. Some of its members are also members of the country's opposition party, the Conservative Party. It is bad enough that they hurl racial insults at blacks. They publicly move around carrying guns." SOWETAN adds that now the AWB has opened a training camp in Ventersdorp and "make no secret of why they are in training. They invited newsmen to the camp. So the Government cannot claim to have been taken by surprise. It is aware that an atmosphere conducive to racial war is being created. And that anything could happen anytime."

RAPPORT

International Doors Open for RSA—"South Africans have become so used to being the polecat of the world that it is almost unbelievably that one notices how one international door after another is being opened for President F.W. de Klerk," observes Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 13 May in a page 12 editorial. "The cordiality with which President de Klerk is being received does not mean that South Africa's problems are going to disappear. It only means that from now on there is at least an opportunity to try to solve issues peacefully. Only we can find solutions to our problems, and there should be no illusions about how difficult it is going to be."

VRYE WEEKBLAD

Apartheid Price Too Great—Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in Afrikaans on 11 May in a page 20 editorial says "the price of apartheid and racism is becoming too great to handle. This naked reality has once again struck conservative whites over the last couple of weeks. In Welkom conservative whites are screaming to high heaven over the black consumer boycott—the only peaceful weapon in the hands of powerless people who are exploited and repressed in an unchristian manner." Let Welkom "be an expensive lesson to the Rip van Winkels in our midst who in the twentieth century still want to maintain a middle age system."

TRANSVALER

Little White Trust in ANC—"White South Africa does still not trust the ANC," notes Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 8 May in a page 10 editorial. "Trust is not something that is generated spontaneously. It must be nurtured. It is not enough for one to ask people to trust one—one must give them a reason to do so." "The constant hammering on the drum of nationalization, redistribution of wealth, together with continued sanctioning—without a commitment to increased input and achievement—is not likely to create trust in the economic future." "That there is a lack of trust in his organization, should not surprise Mr. Mandela."

Welkom Pays Price for Racial Conflict—"Welkom's 'casualty list' looks worse by the day," observes Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 10 May in a page 8 editorial. "A few corpses along the road; assaults that border on the savage; hundreds of people who lose their work and thereby their daily bread because shops are being boycotted; the financial blow to the business sector as a result of the boycott by blacks; and, even worse, racial tension which is mounting dangerously." "This is the high price that has to be paid for conflict of races." "The lesson that is slipping by everyone in Welkom is the lesson the whole of South Africa should keep in mind: It is better to talk rather than take out guns and large knives."

DIE BURGER

Reform Initiatives Needed at all Levels—"If the government's reform initiatives are to succeed, the practical application of these initiatives cannot be left only to the government," declares Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 9 May in a page 10 editorial. "On lower government levels, including city councils, concrete steps will also have to be taken. That is why the Cape administrator issued a timely warning at the Cape municipal conference in Port Elizabeth." Mr. Meiring said, among other things, that the provincial administration "would supply no financial assistance for developments where there is any sign of racial discrimination."

BEELD

Indemnity Part of Give, Take—"The thought that people who plant bombs that cause the death of innocent citizens, can be indemnified against persecution and detention, will be difficult to accept by many South Africans," notes Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 9 May in a page 12 editorial. The government was aware of this when it tabled the Indemnity Act in Parliament. The government had to "weigh the personal pain of those who lost someone in a bomb explosion against the appalling violence that can result if something is not done urgently to take into account the aspirations of all South Africans. Therefore the talks with the ANC." BEELD also points out that the ANC has "just as much reason to object" to the indemnity rule because "indemnity will also apply to people who eradicated blacks and ANC supporters here and abroad. Like in any moderate, civilized negotiations it is a matter of give and take—so that there will eventually be enough for all."

Angola

Nelson Mandela, President Address Luanda Rally

*MB1005233090 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1910 GMT 10 May 90*

[Text] The major event marking the ANC [African National Congress] deputy president's visit was the mass rally held in 1 May Square today. In their speeches, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Nelson Mandela emphasized the support Angola gave the ANC and the South African people to accelerate their struggle against apartheid and to win freedom for all South Africans.

The Angolan head of state said that each of the Frontline States paid a price to the South African war machine due to their support for the struggling South African people. However, the Angolan people were the ones who suffered the most because they rejected the conditions imposed by the apartheid regime in exchange for an end to aggression.

[Begin recording] [Dos Santos] When the freedom fighters in our region were left practically without a sanctuary to continue their struggle, the Angolans accepted all risks and extended their hands to their comrades in struggle and their brothers in the spirit of solidarity and fraternity.

We were subjected to tremendous and continued military, political, and economic pressure. At the same time they proposed to exchange SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] for UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. They maintained this offer for several years. We rejected it because it was not a just and dignified solution. We resisted until we found the solution in the Cuito Cuanaale, Chipa, and Calueque battles, and in the New York accords on southwestern Africa. [applause]

Today the Angolan people are very happy because our region's political panorama has begun an irreversible change in line with international political reforms. The new independent state of Namibia has been born. Negotiations to abolish apartheid by peaceful means have begun. The ANC is the main interlocutor for South Africa's white minority government. Whites, blacks, and coloreds have reached agreement on at least two essential points: Apartheid should be dismantled, and South Africa's blacks, whites, and coloreds are Africans and have the right to one citizenship. They ought to have the same rights. Peace should be established in South Africa and throughout southern Africa as soon as possible.

Comrades, I was not very surprised when the new South African president introduced himself as an advocate of peace at the proclamation of Namibia's independence ceremony and then saluted that independence. I realized then that our region had entered a new era, the era of dialogue.

Most of the white minority which held power in South Africa realized that our struggle had also helped to free it

from the fascist and apartheid nightmare. We salute the dialogue that has begun. [applause] [end recording]

For the ANC deputy president, Angola was a country where a phase of the ANC's struggle received sanctuary and training to face the South African Army:

[Begin recording] [Mandela] Angola, as you know, has also been our main military base, especially from 1976 when the 1976 [words indistinct] a generation of students and youths, particularly from Soweto, left South Africa to receive military training to free their country through force of arms. [applause]

The ANC brought these young people to Angola to receive military training. This was indeed a major turning point in the history of South Africa because as a result of the generous support we received from the government and the people of Angola these young men were able to receive training and thus intensify the armed struggle in our country.

The progress we have made in our armed struggle is owed largely to Angola. [applause] Angola permitted us not only to receive arms from friendly countries abroad but it also actually permitted us to establish bases and it gave us the freedom to train our soldiers and to impress upon them our standards, values, and the necessary discipline. This enabled us to improve the quality of training which resulted in the rapid development of our struggle. We hope that one day we will also be free as you are. [applause] [end recording]

Dos Santos Views Regional Issues

*MB1105213190 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1935 GMT 11 May 90*

[Text] Luanda, 11 May (ANGOP)—Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in Luanda on 10 May that his government continues to take sure steps in the direction of dialogue to guarantee a peaceful and negotiated settlement to the Angolan conflict.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said this at a dinner in honor of ANC [African National Congress] President [title as received] Nelson Mandela, who began a three-day visit to the People's Republic of Angola on 10 May. However, the Angolan head of state said that there were behind-the-scenes maneuvers to thwart the entire complex process.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos discussed foreign interference and the contradiction in UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] alleged desire for peace and its devastating criminal actions, adding that these were ploys to jeopardize the Angolan peace process.

The Angolan head of state said "Nelson Mandela can see the incoherence of those who take up arms against the Angolan people's and the Angolan Government's desire for peace." He added that Mandela had received a personal and direct example of this "when the UNITA

chief opportunistically and effusively saluted his release after UNITA had directly and unashamedly been allied with the South African leadership."

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that in regard to southern Africa, it is necessary to establish lasting peace in the region to ensure the safety and inviolability of its borders.

He referred to the new situation of dynamic development in the region and concluded by saying that "a new era of cooperation between our peoples and countries is dawning."

Mandela on South African Talks

MB1105233290 Luanda ANGOP in English 2023 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Luanda, 11 May (ANGOP)—The ANC [African National Congress] vice president, Nelson Mandela, conditioned Thursday [10 May] in Luanda the application of a cease-fire in South Africa to the elimination of certain restrictive measures imposed by Pretoria's government.

"(...) we are ready to consider a cease-fire if the government lifts the state of emergency, to allow the return of exiled people under a general amnesty and the liberation of all political prisoners, including those one condemned to death", [he] said.

Speaking during a dinner in his honour, the historic leader of the ANC warned that the "cease-fire does not mean a calling off the armed struggle", as he said, the end of the struggle is of the government responsibility which must "create conditions leading us to abandon the armed struggle".

"When the government will decide to intensify the use of force, we will have no way unless to use violence", stated Mandela adding that "violence must be defended with violence".

"If the government is worried with violence, they must themselves dismantle apartheid and renounce the use of force", [he] added.

However, Mandela warned South Africa President Frederik de Klerk in order to prove concretely with changes in the policy on the country.

"We must warn President de Klerk that the question is not to accept honesty and seriousness of the man in the searching of political solution, but to show to South Africa and to the world what we talk, in the ground", he said.

Referring to talks recently held in the Cape Town between the government and ANC, Nelson Mandela said that "we reached a global accord in the paper, but the South Africans and all those interested in a political solution, urge that it be put in practice".

After stating that De Klerk was "sincere" in his decisions concerning a new political direction for the country, Mandela added that "it's time for De Klerk to deliver the goods despite the obstacle still existing in the way".

Mandela defended a non-racial constitution with the same rights for all South Africans. "We do not accept any solution based on races", he stated.

Mandela Meets African Diplomats

MB1205095390 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Deputy ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela received the African diplomatic corp accredited in Angola at [words indistinct] in Luanda yesterday. During the meeting, Nelson Mandela informed the African diplomats about the recent talks that his organization held with the South African Government. Mandela said African countries made a great contribution to the changes that recently have recently taken place in South Africa.

The historic ANC leader will today be distinguished with the Dr. Antonio Agostinho Neto order, the highest honor of the People's Republic of Angola, in recognition from the Angolan people of the South African people's struggle for their rights to liberty, justice, peace, and social progress.

Receives Award From Dos Santos

MB1205201890 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said today that unlike Nelson Mandela, not many international political figures can boast heroism and selfless devotion to their people's ideals in their lives.

The Angolan head of state said this at a ceremony in which he awarded the Agostinho Neto Order, the People's Republic of Angola's highest decoration, to ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said Nelson Mandela's statement immediately after his release from prison demonstrated yet again his profound love for his people and his complete devotion to his cause.

[Begin dos Santos recording] Nelson Mandela's beliefs did not change in all the years he was unjustly imprisoned. After his release at the beginning of this year, the world witnessed the reemergence of Nelson Mandela as a politician of great stature. He is endowed with a [words indistinct] mind and an unwavering desire to continue the struggle against apartheid for a united, democratic, and nonracist South Africa.

His statement immediately after his release from prison showed the depth of his love for his people and his total commitment to his cause. The release of some political prisoners in South Africa, the legalization of political parties, and direct ANC-South African Government contacts to alter the Constitution are some of the major victories directly achieved by the ANC and this hero of the South African people. [end recording]

Praises People's Support for ANC

*MB1205203190 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 12 May 90*

[Text] After expressing gratitude for being awarded the Agostinho Neto Order, ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela noted the Angolan people's sacrifices in allowing the ANC to maintain bases in their territory. Mandela expressed the belief that changes currently under way in South Africa owe much to the Angolan people's courage.

[Begin Mandela recording in English, with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] The people of Angola, knowing the dangers, the risks they were taking, nevertheless allowed us to establish camps in this country so that we could continue our armed struggle.

The government and people of Angola suffered a great deal as a result of that bold decision. We know the amount of damage which was done not only by repressive South Africa but also by their friends in the West.

Your war would not have lasted one day were it not for the support of South Africa and other Western forces. We understand very well the reason why we had to leave Angola. This was a decision which was carefully discussed, not only with our president, Comrade Oliver Tambo, but with the national executive of the ANC, and we understood the reason for that decision very well. Had that decision not been taken, it is quite possible that Namibia would still be under bondage. It was taken in the interest of the Angolan people, Namibia and, ultimately, in the interest of the people of South Africa themselves. [end recording]

Holds News Conference, Departs

*MB1305204290 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 13 May 90*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela left Luanda today for Nigeria at the end of a three-day official visit to the People's Republic of Angola at the invitation of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party.

ANC and MPLA-Labor Party delegations led by Nelson Mandela and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos discussed issues of common interest, notably the Angolan peace process and the elimination of apartheid in South Africa.

The two sides also exchanged views on the international situation in general and southern Africa in particular. They decided to continue to have contacts at various levels to exchange information and experiences on the processes under way in Angola and South Africa.

Before leaving, the ANC deputy president held a news conference. He said his visit to Angola was extremely important as it allowed him to gather much information that will be useful to his movement's leadership.

Mandela reiterated that FAPLA's [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] victory over the invading South African Army forced the Pretoria government to sit at the negotiation table, thereby opening the way for a new era in southern Africa. He also emphasized that the MPLA and the ANC have enjoyed 30 years of friendship and close cooperation, particularly after the MPLA proclaimed Angola's independence in 1975.

Replying to a reporter's question, Nelson Mandela denied rumors that there were differences within the movement's leadership [words indistinct] stage of the South African people's struggle against apartheid.

It should be recalled that during his stay Mandela was awarded the Agostinho Neto Order, the highest decoration of the People's Republic of Angola, for his efforts and sacrifices in the struggle against social injustice.

In turn, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed the desire that the South African people's heroic struggle will achieve its goals as soon as possible. Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also spoke in favor of keeping pressure on the Pretoria regime as long as the apartheid system exists.

[Begin dos Santos recording] We see there is a movement in Europe and in other continents to ease sanctions. We believe no hasty steps should be taken in that direction. Economic sanctions were adopted with the aim of eliminating apartheid. As long as that goal is not achieved, we do not believe it is sensible to take hasty steps to ease or eliminate sanctions.

We wish every success to Comrade Nelson Mandela and the whole of the ANC leadership in the difficult and complex talks currently under way with the South African Government.

We are absolutely certain that the South African people will triumph, as Comrade Mandela himself has said. [end recording]

Lesotho

Military Chairman's Statement on King's Departure

*MB1105171790 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1612 GMT 11 May 90*

[Statement by Major General Justin Lekhanya, chairman of the Lesotho Military Council and the Council of Ministers; place and date given—live or recorded]

[Text] On 10 March 1990 his majesty the king left Lesotho of his own volition to take up a brief sabbatical in the United Kingdom. When I explained the reasons for this move, my simple message was that the king had completely not found his way clear to cooperate in any way with the government after changes involving two of his cousins, their friends, and collaborators.

Let me remind the nation that the king, after refusing to comply with our advice, which was legally binding to him, went on to publish above the heads of his government materials that were intended to incite the chiefs into turning against the government. That (?constituted) an unconstitutional act. In fact, what he was organizing was tantamount to a coup d'etat.

I repeat, our analysis of the situation is that his majesty was not only involved but was personally creating a situation of armed antigovernment action. Even today some of the chiefs still continue to display an openly defiant mood against the government. Unfortunately, they at the same time seem quite content to continue to receive government salaries.

Thaabe Letsie, a former member of the Military Council, is on record as having been asked by the king himself to arrange that I be completely destabilized in my office as chairman, together with (?six) members of the Military Council who were loyal to my command, or to arrange for me to be killed as a final option. There are statements before me that suggest that these and other similar proposals were made at meetings in which his majesty was personally a participant.

I have said earlier that as a soldier, I am not afraid to die. In fact, it is part of the hazards of my profession that I may at any moment face a violent end. However, I expect to be killed by enemies of my king. Despite my knowledge and that of my colleagues of the foregoing events, we have continued to accord the king in his person, as well as the royal family, all the respect and courtesies due to their very high office in this country.

In London, the high commissioner has vacated his official residence for his majesty to occupy. He lives there with a senior officer of the Royal Lesotho Mounted Police of the high rank of colonel. He was also accompanied by a senior officer of the palace staff, Mr. (Mabatho), as well as a valet, Mr. (Mathinya). His entourage has to date cost the Lesotho taxpayers an amount of 70,000 pounds sterling. Please remember that the British pound converts at roughly 5 maloti, making a figure of 350,000 maloti between 10 March and beginning of May this year.

Transport for the king and his entourage is fully paid for by the state, including food. All this has been (?done) with the humility and servitude to our king and in no way affects the (?privy purse) which continues to be paid locally in the king's absence.

As I indicated, our agreement was that he would finish his [words indistinct] commitments of the Universities of Warwick in the United Kingdom and Uppsala in Sweden. To my greatest surprise and utter disappointment, I learned that last night he left the United Kingdom without consulting his government, as the law requires. No head of state in this world moves from place to place without the knowledge and consent of his government.

The king's stay in the United Kingdom was arranged by the Government of Lesotho, together with the Government of the United Kingdom. On behalf of the Basotho nation, I wish to record our appreciation and deepest gratitude to her majesty's government for this (?friendly gesture).

This government cannot take responsibility for a king who seems bent on a course of self-destruction, in complete defiance of his government, his (?army), and his nation. I therefore inform the nation with the deepest regret that the government has no choice but to completely disassociate itself from all the activities of the king and any consequences of his actions. At the same time, we continue to show our allegiance to the crown and hope that her majesty the queen regent will continue to uphold this high and esteemed office, in accordance with the laws and traditions of this nation. God save the king. Khotso, pula, nala [peace, prosperity, health].

Madagascar

Reportage on 'Coups' Attempt in Antananarivo

Troops Surround Radio Station

AB1305083790 Paris AFP in English 0827 GMT
13 May 90

[Text] Nairobi, May 13 (AFP)—Troops surrounded the radio station in the Madagascar capital of Antananarivo after an unknown group took control of it early Sunday and announced the overthrow of President Didier Ratsiraka, diplomatic sources reached by telephone said.

The army was patrolling in the town, where there was no sign of any disturbances, the diplomats said.

A crowd of around 5,000 onlookers gathered outside the radio station after the announcement on the radio, which afterwards went dead.

A similar incident occurred last July 24 when seven armed men forced a radio newsreader to announce the fall of the regime, a claim that was denied two hours later by the government.

President Ratsiraka seized power in 1975 in the Indian Ocean island of 10 million people, which lies off the coast of East Africa.

The president was given a third presidential mandate in elections in March last year with a majority of 62.2 percent over Democratic Alliance of Madagascar grouping candidate Manandafy Rakotonirina with 19.6 percent of the vote.

President Ratsiraka's leftist Vanguard of the Madagascar Revolution (AREMA) party won elections in May last year claiming 120 seats in the 137-seat parliament.

Far behind came the Movement for Proletarian Power, which started on the extreme left and moved to the centre, with just seven seats.

Sources in Reunion Island, a French overseas territory 750 kms (470 miles) to the east of Madagascar, said passengers arriving Sunday on a flight from Antananarivo reported all was quiet and that the airport had been operating normally.

Prime Minister Denies Coup Bid

*AB1305095090 Paris AFP in English 0946 GMT
13 May 90*

[Text] Nairobi, May 13 (AFP)—Madagascar radio Sunday denied there had been a coup in the Indian Ocean island, in an announcement quoting Prime Minister Victor Ramahapra, reliable sources reached by telephone said.

The denial came about five hours after an unknown group seized control of the radio station in the capital Antananarivo before 0700 local time and announced the overthrow of President Didier Ratsiraka. Making the official denial, the announcer said there was calm throughout the country.

Troops surrounded the radio station after the coup announcement and had apparently regained control. It was not immediately known what had become of the group that had occupied the radio station, thought to number about 12.

Further on Prime Minister's Denial

*AB1305110590 Paris AFP in English 1101 GMT
13 May 90*

[Excerpts] Nairobi, May 13 (AFP)—Madagascar Radio Sunday denied that there had just been a coup d'etat in the Indian Ocean island, in an announcement quoting Prime Minister Victor Ramahapra, reliable sources reached by telephone said. [passage omitted] Sources in Antananarivo said the denial of the coup was not broadcast on the usual frequency, suggesting that troops who surrounded the radio station after the coup announcement had not managed to retake control.

Up to 5,000 onlookers gathered at the radio station after the coup announcement, some of them apparently in response to an appeal from the putschists, to show their support. Other sources said many appeared to be there out of simple curiosity. [passage omitted]

Coup Plot Reportedly 'Foiled'

*AB1305133790 Dakar PANA in English 1326 GMT
13 May 90*

[Text] Dakar, 12 May (PANA)—The Madagascan prime minister, Mr Victor Ramahatra, announced Sunday that a plot to overthrow the Madagascan Government has been foiled, Radio France International reported, quoting Radio Madagascar.

According to the French radio monitored in Dakar, Ramahatra said that a group of armed soldiers had taken

over Radio Madagascar on Sunday morning but had been dislodged by loyal government troops. He did not give further details.

Earlier, the NEW CHINESE NEWS AGENCY, XINHUA, had reported on Sunday morning that President Didier Ratsiraka had been overthrown in a coup d'etat. The agency quoted its correspondent who reported that an 11-man commando had occupied Radio Madagascar at about 6.00 local time and that military vehicles full of troops were heading towards the radio station where a crowd had formed.

Agriculture Minister Interviewed

*LD1305133190 Paris International Service in French
1230 GMT 13 May 90*

[Interview with Jose Andrianoelison, minister of agricultural production, agrarian reform, and landed heritage, by unidentified correspondent on 13 May; place not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] At 0630 this morning in Madagascar, a communique read out by a woman on the radio announced the overthrow of the regime of President Didier Ratsiraka, who has been in power since 1975. This communique was heard for 45 minutes, after which the authorities cut off the transmitters, troops were sent to the radio building, there were three hours of silence, and a new communique announced, quoting Prime Minister Victor Ramahatra, that there had been no coup d'etat, the country was calm, and President Ratsiraka controlled the situation. One thing, however, is sure: a commando group was, indeed, in control of the radio for a time.

We contacted Jose Andrianoelison, the minister of agricultural production, agrarian reform, and landed heritage, whose office is 50 meters from the radio, and he told us how many people were in the raid:

[Andrianoelison] At the moment, we do not yet know exactly who they are, but I think this is linked to what happened last year, when the president was absent. The same group did the same thing, but it was much less well-prepared. This year the people were armed, they handed out leaflets in front of the radio which were dated 10 May—proof that they were prepared. We have the names of several people, but let us say that the inquiry will determine who they are. I would rather ask who has an interest in stirring up unrest now. You know that Radio Madagascar is right next door to the Hilton where foreign investors stay. One might say these people have an interest in showing Madagascar as a country of instability and unrest.

[Correspondent] Was the commando group large in number?

[Andrianoelison] As far as I know, there were 13 of them. They took as hostages journalists, technicians, and the company of production staff on site; radio technicians managed to cut off the transmissions as early as 0715.

[Correspondent] What was the reaction of the population? News reports mentioned a gathering of 5,000 people around the radio building. Was this linked to the interruption of the programs and the broadcasting of the communique?

[Andrianoelison] No, an international cycling race was scheduled in front of the radio building around (Harmus) Lake, with artistic performances, so the people were part of all that, and when they saw the security forces being deployed, people went to the radio building out of curiosity. However, 5,000 people seems rather an exaggeration to me, because I was in my office—I would say there were between 500 and 1,000—until the security forces began to evacuate the people to order the assault. [passage omitted]

Police Charge Crowd at Radio Station

LD1305142490 Paris Domestic Service in French
1400 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Late this morning in Madagascar the police forces charged on a crowd of, according to witnesses, around 5,000 people who had gathered around the radio station, which has been occupied since dawn by a group of unknown commandos. It is not known whether the police action resulted in deaths. The commando group had announced the overthrow of President Ratsiraka's regime. This was denied five hours later by a communique from the government broadcast on a frequency which is different from that of the national radio, and stating that the situation remains calm throughout the country.

11 Arrested at Station

AB1305144090 Paris AFP in English 1437 GMT
13 May 90

[Text] Antananarivo, May 13 (AFP)—Eleven armed people who occupied the radio station here early Sunday and announced the overthrow of Madagascar's President Didier Ratsiraka have been arrested, informed sources said.

Security forces at 11:45 am (0845 GMT) stormed the radio station and seized it from the 11, who were armed with automatic rifles, pistols and knives, the sources added.

The commando unit in the radio station had said it was speaking for a previously unknown Republican Committee of National Salvation and took eight people hostage, all radio technicians and other employees, the sources said.

Several people were injured when security forces moved in, firing shots in the air and hurling tear gas canisters, the sources added.

Plotters Seized; Coup Reports Denied

AB1305160190 Paris AFP in English 1543 GMT
13 May 90

[Text] Antananarivo, May 13 (AFP)—Security forces stormed the national radio station here in the Madagascar capital on Sunday, capturing 11 armed men who

had announced the overthrow of President Didier Ratsiraka, informed sources said.

The troops moved into the Madagascar Radio building about five hours after the commandos, claiming to represent a previously unknown Republican Committee of National Salvation, took control of it, seizing eight hostages.

Several people were hurt when the Indian Ocean island's security forces charged into a 5,000-strong crowd outside the radio, firing shots in the air and hurling tear gas canisters, the sources added, without giving further details.

When the commandos, armed with automatic rifles, pistols and knives, said that Admiral Ratsiraka had been overthrown before 7 a.m. (0400 GMT), they called on people to turn out in a show of support. They had taken eight technicians and other radio employees hostage, the sources said.

An opposition group in Paris, quoting sources reached in Antananarivo by the telephone, charged in a statement Sunday that "about 50 people were killed" when the troops intervened. But witnesses here denied this toll.

Some five hours after the coup announcement, a radio announcer went on the air on a different frequency, and said there had not been a coup, quoting the prime minister Victor Ramahapra.

A similar incident occurred last July 24 when seven armed men forced a radio newsreader to announce the fall of the regime, a claim that was denied two hours later by the government.

Diplomats reached by telephone from Nairobi said that part of the crowd outside the radio station in the Anosy district of the capital was there out of simple curiosity. Others appeared to have responded to the commandos' appeal for support.

Broadcasting the coup denial from Mr. Ramahapra, the announcer said the situation was calm throughout the island off the coast of East Africa.

Sources in Reunion, a French territory 750 kilometers (470 miles) east of Madagascar, said passengers arriving Sunday on a flight from Antananarivo had reported that all was quiet and that the airport had been operating normally.

Reporting the alleged deaths, the opposition Madagascar Committee for Democracy and Development in Paris added that it deplored the "indifference of international opinion" to the deeds of the "dictator Didier Ratsiraka".

Admiral Ratsiraka seized power in Madagascar, which has population of about 10 million, in 1975. He nationalized banks and industries, starting his first seven-year term after a referendum that year, and ushered in his brand of socialism.

In March last year, he won a third presidential mandate with a majority of 62.2 percent over Democratic Alliance of Madagascar group candidate Manandafy Rakotonirina, who took 19.6 percent of the vote.

Adm. Ratsiraka's leftist Vanguard of the Madagascar Revolution (AREMA) party went on to win elections in May last year, claiming 120 seats in the 137-seat parliament on a low turnout and amid opposition charges of fraud.

Madagascar, one of the world's poorest countries, has been undergoing a period of political and economic liberalization and the private sector has been developing rapidly.

Reforms passed in March will allow political parties, which previously had to belong to the National Front for the Defence of the Revolution (FNDR), to be formed without restrictions.

Situation 'Under Control'

*LD1305184390 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1800 GMT 13 May 90*

[Text] Madagascar Radio has quoted the Prime Minister Colonel Victor Ramahatra as saying that a coup attempt on the Indian Ocean island has failed. Colonel Ramahatra said the armed forces had the situation under control.

The announcement came about five hours after a group had seized control of the radio station in the capital Antananarivo and announced that President Didier Ratsiraka had been overthrown. Loyal troops surrounded the station and regained control of it after the announcement.

Earlier Radio Madagascar reported that the former president of the military committee for development, General Jean Rokotcharison, had led the coup and that all state departments had been dissolved.

Another report says 11 armed people who occupied the state radio station and announced the overthrow of President Ratsiraka had been arrested. The report said security forces stormed the station and seized it from the 11 people who were armed with automatic rifles, pistols and [word indistinct]. Seven people were injured when the security forces moved in and fired shots and tear gas canisters.

On contacting the French Embassy in Antananarivo, Radio RSA was told that the situation this evening is calm. A spokesman at the embassy said he was awaiting further news.

Ruling Party Pledges Support

*AB1405111090 Antananarivo Domestic Service
in Malagasy 1638 GMT 13 May 90*

[Text] In view of the [words indistinct] broadcast this morning, the ruling Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution [Arema] Political Bureau and (?its) deputies express confidence in President Didier Ratsiraka, and support his leadership. They condemn the present profane act, and exhort the masses always to remain calm and peaceful, and to avoid being misguided by plans aimed at bringing disorder, whatever their origins.

[Issued] On behalf of the AREMA Political Bureau and the National People's Assembly by Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarajinjaka, speaker of the National People's Assembly

The Gambia

Liberia's Doe Postpones Visit; No Reason Given

AB1105152590 Dakar PANA in English 1500 GMT
11 May 90

[Text] Dakar, 11 May (PANA)—The planned visit to The Gambia by Liberian President Samuel Doe has been postponed, Radio Gambia monitored in Dakar announced Friday afternoon. The radio said that "no reason was given for the postponement" and did not say who postponed the trip. However, Gambian President Dawda Jawara is currently on a visit to Jordan. The radio also said that neither the reason nor the intended duration has been given for the postponed visit.

Doe has made recent visits to Nigeria and and Togo at a time when his forces are battling rebels in Liberia.

Ivory Coast

'Street Toughs' Hold Protest; Meet Houphouet

AB1405131290 Abidjan Ivoirienne Television Network
in French 2000 GMT 13 May 90

[Excerpts] This morning, a group of young people staged a peaceful demonstration in Abidjan. The young people, who refer to themselves as street toughs [loubard]—a general but not pejorative term—wanted, through this demonstration, to express their attachment to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Issa Sangare-Yeresso comments:

[Begin recording] [Sangare-Yeresso] Street toughs in Ivory Coast got together in Abidjan this morning, shortly before 1000, and thousands of them marched peacefully through the streets. They wanted, through this march which took place without any incident, to express their support to President Houphouet-Boigny. As true patriots, they sang the national anthem before reading their support motion to the president. [national anthem followed by shouts of "Houphouet, Houphouet, we want Houphouet"]

[Unidentified speaker] Mr. President of the Republic and Dear Father: In staging a militant and peaceful march today, 13 May 1990, we want to demonstrate our profound attachment and firm support for you. By the same token, we want to formally denounce all those who capitalized on student disturbances and led one to believe that an irreversible rift had developed between your youth and you. By your courageous decisions in the economic and political fields, you have strengthened our faith in the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast [PDCI], a party which, as a rallying organization for all Ivoirians, rejects no one.

Mr. President and Dear Father: We have come to place ourselves at your disposal for the triumph of Ivory Coast, a country blessed by God. Long live Felix Houphouet-Boigny! Long live the PDCI! Long live Ivory Coast!

[applause followed by shouts of "Houphouet, Houphouet"] [passage omitted] [end recording]

During our 1300 TV newscast, Pierre Brou Amessan and Lazare Aka Saye met with Interior Minister Leon Konan Koffi in this studio and asked him why this march was allowed in spite of the ban on gatherings which is still in force.

[Begin Konan Koffi recording] In light of the peaceful demonstration by the street toughs, some people may think the ban has already been lifted. That is not the case. The ban is still in force. However, under the presidential decree imposing the ban, authorization can be given after careful study for a request to demonstrate. After examining the request and considering the peaceful factors that we observed, we deemed it reasonable to allow exceptionally this peaceful and militant march, although it was spontaneous. [sentence as heard] I will, however, stress once again that the ban is still in force. [end recording]

Troops Demonstrate

AB1405091590 Paris AFP in English 0859 GMT
14 May 90

[Text] Abidjan, May 14 (AFP)—Several hundred young soldiers in uniform staged a demonstration Monday outside the official residence of Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. The troops surrounded the headquarters of the radio and television.

The demonstration coincided with a strike by Abidjan public transport workers over pay demands and follows weeks of social unrest marked by calls for the president's resignation.

Army Returns to Barracks

AB1405092490 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0900 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] The highlight of current news in Ivory Coast is the demonstration staged by about 100 Army recruits this morning at the premises of the radio station. In fact, about 100 Army recruits from Akouedo Military Barracks staged a demonstration early this morning at the premises of the National Radio Station. They expressed the wish to meet the president of the Republic in order to present a number of grievances to him. These grievances basically deal with their enrollment in the Army and the working and living conditions in the barracks.

On hearing this, the head of state immediately received a delegation of the young recruits. That was a short while ago. He promised to examine their grievances promptly and favorably. The young recruits, satisfied with the reply to their grievances, have just returned to the barracks in a calm and disciplined manner.

Liberia

Rebels Capture Iron Mine; U.S., UK Citizens Flee

AB1305174390 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 13 May 90

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Reports from Liberia say anti-government rebels have captured the Yekepa Iron Mine in the country's northeast Nimba County. Sources in the capital, Monrovia, said the rebels yesterday attacked and defeated a small detachment of government troops, taking full control of Yekepa, which is considered to have the highest grade iron ore in the world.

A number of Britons and Americans who work at the mine were reported to be safe after fleeing into nearby Guinea. Since the rebels began their campaign at the end of last year, they have taken control of much of Nimba County.

U.S., UK Embassies Deny Supporting Rebels

AB1105171190 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT
11 May 90

[Text] Monrovia, May 11 (AFP)—The U.S. and British Embassies here denied accusations in an anonymous letter published by a local newspaper that their two governments supported rebels fighting to oust President Samuel Doe.

In letters to the editor of the MIRROR newspaper, Edward Davies, the embassies said the May 9 letter was "rife with scurrilous and unsubstantiated accusations calling two friendly governments indirect supporters of the wicked plans of (rebel leader) Charles Taylor".

The U.S. Embassy called on the newspaper to accept the journalistic practice of not publishing unsigned letters to prevent anonymous authors from making false statements with "impunity." The unsigned letter alleged that the U.S. and British Governments were "deceitful" towards the government and regretted their decision to advise their nationals to flee the country because of the rebellion. But the embassies said they were obliged to advise their nationals against travel in areas where their lives could be in danger.

Hundreds of U.S. and British nationals have left the West African country since rebels attacked government forces in northeastern Nimba County on December 24. Rebels are reportedly within striking distance of the call [as received] capital.

Meanwhile, two new Liberian Army recruits have been arrested and detained for allegedly extorting 2,000 dollars from a person in Monrovia's Brewerville and for holding people at gunpoint in a nearby church-run school.

Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Henry Dubar said Friday that one of the men was sentenced to a year

of hard labour by a court-martial and that the other was being investigated. He condemned their action which he said was intended to "tarnish the good image of the Liberian Army."

The recruits are said to have gone on the campus of the Baptist Lott Carey Mission School in search of a man they claimed was a rebel. The recruits then went to a nearby house and took 2,000 dollars from a woman at gunpoint.

There have been numerous reports of widespread army abuse of expatriates and Liberian civilians in Monrovia and in other parts of the country in recent weeks.

Nigeria

Nelson Mandela Arrives on Four-Day Visit

AB1305155290 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] The South African nationalist, Dr. Nelson Mandela, has arrived in Lagos on a four-day visit to the country. Dr. Mandela was welcomed on arrival at the Murtala Mohamed International Airport by the chief of General Staff, Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu; the minister of external affairs, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman; and members of the Nelson Mandela Reception Committee. He will be accorded a civil reception during the day at the national stadium Surulere, where he is expected to address the audience. Nigeria is the first country [words indistinct] in the West African subregion [passage indistinct].

Addresses 'Mammoth Crowd' in Lagos

AB1405075290 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] The South African nationalist leader, Dr. Nelson Mandela, flew into Lagos this afternoon to begin a four-day visit to Nigeria. The Angolan Airlines plane that brought in Dr. Mandela and his wife Winnie, touched down on Nigerian soil at exactly 1530 local time or half past three, which is 1430 GMT. The august visitors were met at the Murtala Mohamed International Airport by the chief of general staff, Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu and the external affairs minister, Dr. Rilwanu Lukman, as well as members of the Nelson Mandela Reception Committee. A Radio Nigeria correspondent says thousands of flag-waving Nigerians crammed the airport to welcome Dr. Mandela and his wife and lined the route from the airport to the stadium.

At the national stadium, he was accorded a civil reception and later addressed the mammoth crowd. Dr. Mandela said he came to Nigeria with peace and good tidings from the president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Oliver Tambo. He described Nigeria as a great country not only because of its size but because of the high quality of its leaders, one of whom is President Ibrahim Babangida. He said he was happy that his visit

will afford him the opportunity to thank President Babangida directly for the role Nigeria has been playing in the liberation of oppressed peoples particularly in Southern Africa. Nigeria is the first African country outside the Southern African subregion which Dr. Mandela is visiting since his release from jail last February after 27 years. His visit is in response to an invitation from President Ibrahim Babangida for the ANC leader to visit Nigeria at the earliest opportunity.

Tomorrow Dr. Mandela will be conferred with the Grand Commander of the Federal Republic of Nigeria by President Ibrahim Babangida.

Other places to be visited in Lagos by Dr. Mandela and his wife are the National Theater and the Center for Black and African Arts and Civilization.

Dr. Mandela leaves Lagos later tomorrow for Enugu, Kaduna and Abuja. He will visit the Kaduna refinery on Tuesday [15 May] and attend a meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa in Abuja on Wednesday [16 May]. Dr. Mandela will be a guest at the NTA-FRCN [Nigeria Television Authority-Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria] dialogue also in Abuja on that day. Dr. Mandela departs Nigeria for Algiers, Algeria later on Wednesday.

Sierra Leone

Liberian President's Visit 'Abruptly Cancelled'

AB1405133090 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT
14 May 90

[Text] Freetown, May 14 (AFP)—Liberian President Samuel Doe abruptly cancelled a brief trip to Sierra Leone early Monday, official sources said.

No reason for the cancellation was given as top Sierra Leone dignitaries were on board a ferry boat which should have taken them to the airport to meet the Liberian leader.

Liberian Embassy officials here who were also on board the ferry did not comment on the cancellation.

Informed sources said Mr. Doe had earlier requested to meet Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh on Thursday but General Momoh has asked for the meeting to take place Monday because of official engagements Thursday.

Diplomatic sources here Sunday said the two presidents were to hold four hours of closed-door talks on the current fighting in Liberia's Nimba County and the plight of thousands of refugees now in Guinea.

They said Mr. Doe was seeking support for his government in the Nimba conflict, which broke out last December.

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